A WAY
TO
BETTER ENGLISH

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PREFACE

The study of words is a highly interesting pursuit. There s a reciprocal influence between thought and language. What we think molds the words we use, and the words we use react upon our thoughts. Hence a study of words is a study of ideas, and a stimulant to deep and original thinking.

We should not, however, study "sparkling words and sonorous phrases" with the object of introducing them consciously into our speech. To do so would inevitably lead to stiltedness and superficiality. Words and phrases should be studied as symbols of ideas, and as we become thoroughly familiar with them they will play an unconscious but effective part in our daily expression.

We acquire our vocabulary largely from our reading and or personal associates. The words we use are an unmistakable indication of our thought, habits, tastes, ideals, and interests in life. In like manner, the habitual language of a people is a barometer of their intellectual, civil, moral and spiritual ideals. A great and noble people express themselves in great and noble words.

Ruskin earnestly counsels us to form the habit of looking intensely at words. We should scrutinize them closely and endeavour to grasp their inner meaning. There is an indefinable satisfaction in knowing how to choose and use words with accuracy and precision.

All the great writers and orators have been diligent students of words. Demosthenes and Cicero were indefatigable in their study of language. Shakespeare, "infinite in faculty," took infinite pains to embody his thought in words of crystal clearness. Coleridge once said of him that one might as well try to dislodge a brick from a building with one's forefinger as to omit a single word from one of his finest passage.

Milton, master of majestic prose, under whose touch words became as living things ; Flanbert, who believed there was one and one only best word with which to express a given thought ; De Ouincey, who exercised a weird-like power over words ; Ruskin, whose rhythmic prose enchanted the ear ; Keats, who brooded over phrases like a lover ; Newman, of pure and melodious style ; Stevenson, for ever in quest of the scrupulously precise word ; Tennyson, graceful and exquisite as the limpid stream ; Emerson, of trenchant and epigrammatic style ;——all these illustrious men were assiduous in their study of words.

Many persons of good education unconsciously circumscribe themselves within a small vocabulary. They have a knowledge of hundreds of desirable words which they do not put into practical use in their speech or writing. Many, too, are conscious of a poverty of language, which engenders in them a sense of timidity and self-depreciation.

The method used for building a large vocabulary has usually been confined to the study of single words. This has produced good results, but it is believed that eminently better results can be obtained from a careful study of words and expressions, as furnished in this book, where words can be examined in their context.

It is intended and suggested that this study should be pursued in connection with and as a supplement to, a good standard dictionary. Fifteen minutes a day devoted to this subject, in the manner outlined, will do more to improve and enlarge the vocabulary than an hour spent in desultony reading.

There is no better way in which to develop the mental qualities of clearness, accuracy, and precision, and to improve and enlarge the intellectual powers generally, than by regular and painstaking study of selected words in their context.

Author.

PART I

Words Having Different Meanings

Abandon (*verb*)

(a) Give up completely ; stop doing. ترک کرنا -
Do not *abandon* the attempt. (i.e. do not stop trying)
The match has been *abandoned* due to heavy rain.
They *abandoned* all hope. (i.e. gave up hoping).

(b) leave a place, not intending to come back. چھوڑ بیٹھنا
The sailors *abandoned* the sinking ship.

(c) leave in a cruel way, ظالمانہ انداز میں چھوڑنا
The heartless man *abandoned* his wife and children although they had no friends to take care of them.

(d) to yield (oneself) without restraint, no longer control one's feelings. کسی جذبے یا خواهش کے زیر اثر ڈھل جانا

When her third son died she *abandoned* herself to despair.

(e) (*Noun*) full surrender to natural impulse ; freedom ; لا اُبالی پن - بے پروائی
He wanted to break away all restraints and live a life of complete *abandon*.

(f) (Adjective) *abandoned* means extremely profligate ; shameless ; dissolute آوارہ - اوباش
He is living an *abandoned* life.

out

(a) On the outside or on every side of ; all around encircling چاروں طرف
There are walls *about* the city.
Many blessings compass thee *about*.

(b) Here and there...in ; over ادھر اُدھر -

There are flowers growing *about* the fields.

There were several men lying *about* (here and there) on the grass.

Do not leave empty bottles and waste paper *about* when you go for a picnic.

(c) close to ; somewhere near ; approximately تقریباً -

It is *about* nine o'clock.

(d) in connection with ; engaged in ; in reference to ; concerning ; on account of بابت - بارے میں

I was talking to him *about* my business.

(e) at the point of ; ready to.

He was *about* to speak.

(f) pertaining to ; of کے متعلق

We heard the story *about* the lion and the mouse.

(g) He must be somewhere *about* (=somewhere near here).

Above (Preposition)

(a) higher than ; over, vertically over.

The aeroplane was *above* the clouds.
Draw a line *above* this straight line.

(b) beyond ; at a higher point than.

There is a waterfall *above* the bridge.

John is *above* (=cleverer than) all the other boys in his class.

(c) too great, good or difficult for,

He is *above* deceit (=so honest that he would not deceive anyone).

This book is *above* me (=too difficult for me),

He is *above* criticism (= too great to be criticized).

(d) greater in number or amount.

All children *above* six years of age must go to school

There is nothing in this shop *above* 50 cent(= tha costs more than fifty cents).

(e) more than

A soldier values honour *above* life.

There were *above* 500 people there.

(f) (adverb) over one's head

My bed-room is just *above*.

(g) before or earlier

See the notes *above*.

See the *above* statement (= the statement that i above, earlier in the article, book etc.)

(h) in Heaven

on the top of,

He was standing *above* the hill.

upon,

The mountain towers *above* the plain.

In excess of,

You have paid him *above* the normal price.

(Adjective) In an earlier place ;

This has been mentioned in the paragraph *above*.

Preceding.

Please read carefully the *above* passage.

(Noun) Heaven

He got help from *above*.

Accept (Verb)

(a) agree to take what is offered or given.

He asked her to marry him and she *accepted* him.

Did you *accept* their invitation to dinner ?

(b) say that something is true, right or satisfactory.

I cannot *accept* such a poor excuse

An *accepted* truth (= something that every one believes to be true).

Accessible.

(a) easy to get to or at.

This house is not *accessible* by motor-car (= it is impossible to get to the house by motor-car.)

(b) approachable.

The new Principal is *accessible* to the students.

(c) attainable.

Honest work makes everything *accessible.*

(d) Offable ; sociable

He is a man of *accessible* temperament.

Accession.

(a) reaching a state or position,

What was the date of Akbar's *accession* to the throne ?

(b) addition ;

He has made such *accession* in his property.

Accommodate.

(a) have room for ; supply with what is needed (e.g. money, beds, food, lodging).

The hotel can *accommodate* 500 guests.

(b) make fit or suitable.

You must *accommodate* your plans to mine (= change them so that they suit my plans).

When you go to a strange country, you have to *accommodate* yourself to new ways of living (= change your ways to suit the new ways).

(c) to do a favour ; oblige, help.

Will you please *accommodate* me with a loan of one thousand rupees ?

Accomplished.

(a) proficient ; polite, polished ;

He is an *accomplished* speaker.

(b) completed

We will go only after having *accomplished* our task.

Accord (verb).

(a) give ; grant

He was *accorded* a warm welcome.

(b) agree with ; be pleasing or satisfactory to.

That does not *accord* with what you said yesterday.

(c) (Noun) harmony, especially of sounds ; agreement.

The two brothers are living in perfect *accord.*

(d) spontaneous impulse ; choice.

He did this work of his own *accord.*

Account (verb)

(a) give a good reason for ; explain in a satisfactory way.

His illness *accounts* for his absence.

If I lend you the money, I shall want you to *account* for every penny you spend (= tell me exactly how you spend it).

(b) think, consider.

In English law, a man is *accounted* innocent until he is proved guilty.

I *account* him as an honest man.

(c) to attribute ; count, compute.

He is busy *accounting* in the office.

(d) to furnish or receive an accounting ; give a reckoning.

You shall have to *account* to God for your good as well as bad deeds.

(e) to be responsible for ; answer for.
Everybody has to *account* for his action.

(Noun)

(f) a record of transaction ; reckoning ; computation,
Please show me your *accounts*.

(g) Story ; description ; explanation.
Do not always believe newspaper *accounts*, especially during a war.

(h) the act of rendering a reckoning ; judgment.
He gave a good *account* of himself in the examination.

Accredit.

(a) to give credit to ; believe ; accept as true.
I cannot *accredit* his statement.

(b) to furnish or send with credentials, as an ambassador ; to authorize.
The Pakistani Finance Minister has been *accredited* with the power of entering into financial agreement with Pakistan.

(c) to vouch for officially ; sanction ; certify.
This expenditure has not been *accredited* by the Government.

(d) to attribute to.
He has been *accredited* with solving this intricate national problem.

Ace.

(a) a single spot, as on playing cards or dice
In the game he got the *ace* of hearts.

(b) a very small amount, distance or degree ; a unit ; particle.
The swimming pool was completely dry ; there was not an *ace* of water in it.

(c) something excellent or first ; hence, one who excels in any field.
He is an *ace* pilot.

(b) In tennis and similar games, a point won by a single stroke, as upon the service.

He scored many *aces* in the games.

Acknowledge

(a) agree or admit that something is true.

You must *acknowledge* that you have been foolish.

He would not *acknowledge* his mistake.

(b) recognize a person's authority or position.

Aslam is *acknowledged* to be the cleverest boy in the class.

(c) say that one has received something.

We should always *acknowledge* gifts as soon as we receive them.

(d) to show appreciation of.

I *acknowledge* the favour he has done to me.

Act (verb).

(a) do something.

The time for thinking is past ; we must *act* at once.

The girl's life was saved because the doctors *acted* so quickly.

(b) take a part in a play.

Who is *acting* the part of Hamlet ?

(c) behave

You have *acted* very foolishly (= behaved in a foolish way)

(d) pretend ; behave so that people may believe.

She is not really crying ; she is only *acting* in order to get your sympathy.

(e) have the usual, correct or expected effect ; do what is required.

The brakes could not *act* and they could not stop the car.

(f) To be employed temporarily in some office or capacity.

He is *acting* as the Principal of the college.

(Noun)

(g) A section of a drama.

This play is divided into five *acts*.

(h) An enactment or edict ; a formal transaction, as of a legislative body. By an *Act* of Parliament the President has been given more powers.

(i) The performance of an action.

He was caught in the *act* of stealing.

Acute

(a) (of the mind and the senses) sharp ; quick.

Dogs have an *acute* sense of smell. A man with an *acute* mind soon knows whether a book is valuable or not.

(b) severe ; sharp and sudden.

A bad tooth may cause *acute* pain.

(c) very strong ; deeply felt.

His son's success in the examination gave him *acute* pleasure.

(d) keenly discerning or sensitive.

His sense of sight is very *acute*.

(e) coming to a crisis quickly.

The situation in the Middle East is very *acute*.

Address (verb).

(a) Speak to خطاب کرنا

Mr. Qureshi will not *address* the meeting.

(b) Write (on a letter, parcel, etc.) where it is to be sent.

He *addressed* the letter to his brother.

(c) (Noun) پتہ

Write the *address* on the envelope.

What is your *address* ?

Let me know if you change your *address.*

(d) a speech made to a large number of people.

He gave an *address* to the students of the college.

(e) an appeal ; application ; petition.

The President was presented with an *address* by the citizens of Lahore.

Adjust (verb)

(a) put in order ; set right ; make suitable or convenient for use.

You cannot see through a telescope until it has been *adjusted* to your eyes.

A piano stool may be *adjusted* to suit the height of the player.

(b) to cause to fit.

Please *adjust* these clothes according to his size.

(c) to regulate ; settle.

My insurance claim has been satisfactorily *adjusted.*

(d) to harmonise.

The two brothers have now *adjusted* their differences.

Administer. (Verb)

(a) Manage ; look after.

My brother *administered* my affairs while I was ill.

We need the best men to *administer* the affairs of the state.

(b) give ; supply.

The Red Cross Society *administered* relief (e.g. gave help, food, clothes, etc.) to those who lost

everything in the earthquake.

The business of a judge is to *administer* justice.

(c) cause (a person) to take.

The oath was *administered* to him (=he was caused to take the oath, to make a solemn promise.)

(d) to contribute to an end (ضرورت پوری کرنا)

You must *administer* to the needs of the poor.

Admission.

(a) The act of admitting, or the state of being admitted; entrance.

Admission to the school is by examination only.

(b) Saying that something is true.

The accused man refused to make an *admission* of his guilt (=to say that it was true that he was guilty).

(c) The price charged or paid to be admitted, entrance fee.

The college charges Rs. 20/- as *admission.*

Admit.

(a) Allow to come or go in ; take in.

The servant opened the door and *admitted* m the house.

Only 100 boys are *admitted* to the school every year.

(b) Have space enough for.

The theatre *admits* 200 persons.

(c) Receive or accept as true ; confess.

He will never *admit* that he is wrong. He *admitted* having stolen the money.

He *admitted* the truth of this argument. He does not *admit* the existence of God.

(e) to allow to join or become associated with.

He was *admitted* to the bar.

(f) Leave room for.

It does not *admit* of doubt (=it leaves no room for doubt ; there can be no doubt about it).

The words *admit* of no other meaning (=they can have no other meaning).

dopt.

(a) Take a child into one's family and treat it as one's own.

They had no children of their own so they *adopted* a neighbour's boy.

(b) take an idea, method, belief, etc. and use it.

I like your methods of teaching and shall *adopt* them in my school.

(c) to accept as the report of a committee.

The parliament *adopted* the report of the committee.

Advance.

(a) Come or go forward : move, help or put forward.

Our soldiers *advanced* bravely against the enemy.

He worked so well that he soon *advanced* to the position of manager.

The date of the meeting was *advanced* from June 10 to June 13.

May I *advance* my opinion on the matter ?

(b) Make or become higher.

The booksellers have *advanced* their prices

(c) Pay (money) before it need be paid ; lend (money).
He asked his employer to *advance* him a month's salary.

(d) To promote.
We must *advance* the cause of backward classes.

(Noun)

(e) Moving forward ; forward movement.
Nothing could stop the *advance* of the soldiers.

With the *advance* of old age, he could no longer do the work well.

(f) Before
Send your luggage in *advance* (=send it before you yourself leave).

Galileo's ideas were in *advance* of the age in which he lived.

(g) Rise in price or value.
The *advances* in the cost of living was not followed by higher wages.

(h) Money given before it need be given ; money that is lent.
It is the business of banks to make *advance* to business firms.

(i) Progress.
Pakistan's industrial *advance* amazed the world.

Science has made great *advances* during the last fifty years.

(j) an act of personal approach, proposal.
His *advances* were rejected by his superiors.

(Adjective)

(k) **Advanced.** Having arrived at a somewhat late or forward stage as of life, time etc.
He is a man of *advanced* age.

Affect.

(a) Cause a change (good or bad) ; have a result on.
The unusually hot weather *affected* his health.

Some plants are quickly *affected* by cold.

(b) Move the feelings.

The news of his mother's death *affected* him deeply. The sight of the poor women and children driven from their homes by the war was very *affective* (=it moved the feelings of people and made them feel pity).

(c) To attack.

Tuberculosis *affects* the vital organs of the body.

(d) To make a show of ; pretend.

He *affected* to be mad.

Age. (Noun)

(a) The length of time a person or thing has lived. What is his *age* (=how old is he) ?

Children usually begin school at the *age* of six (=when they are six years old).

(b) The entire period of life of existence.

He passed his whole *age* in foreign countries.

(c) That time of life at which one legally becomes mature, independent and responsible.
He has recently come of *age*.

(d) Any great or distant period of time in the history of man, of the earth.

This is an *age* of science.

In the stone *age* the people made implements of stone.

(e) a long time ;

I have not seen him for *ages*.

(f) (Verb). To grow old. After fifty a man begins to *age*.

(g) To become mellow or ripen.

Experience *ages* a man.

Aim.

(a) Point (a gun, etc.) at something in order to hit it. He *aimed* his gun at the lion, fired, and killed it.

(b) send a blow (a stone, a look, etc.) at or towards. Saleem got angry with his brother and *aiming* (=threw) a book at his head.

(c) say something in order to have an influence on someone or on what he does.

When the teacher said that there was a lazy boy in the class, he was *aiming* at Nazeer (=was referring to Nazeer).

(d) try ; direct one's efforts.

I hope you will *aim* at succeeding in the examination.

Air. (Noun).

(a) The mixture of gases that forms the apparent blue envelope of the earth.

Air consists chiefly of oxygen and nitrogen very nearly in the proportion of one to four.

(b) the open space around and above the earth.

Birds fly through the *air*.

Let us go out and have some fresh *air*.

(c) information.

No one has been able to get *airs* of the proceedings of the meeting.

(d) peculiar or characteristic appearance, mien; manner.

There is an *air* of authority in his personality.

(e) assumed manner ; affectation.

He is in the habit of putting on *airs*.

(f) through or by means of radio.

What is on the *air* this evening (=what is the radio programme)?

The President will be on the *air* at five o'clock (=will give a radio address).

(g) to expose to the air.

You must *air* woollen clothes at least once in summer.

(h) To make public, show of; display.

It is no use *airing* your grievances before unsympathetic people.

Alert (adj).

(a) watchful, wide-awake.

The chowkidar is very *alert* at night.

(b) (Noun) The period of preparedness for defence. On account of the massing of Indian troops on the Pakistan border, the Pakistani army is on the *alert*. Verb) To warn of an impending or threatened attack or raid.

On account of the serious international situation the Defence forces have been *alerted*.

Answer.

(a) say, write or do something in return.

The clever boy *answered* all the questions that the teacher asked.

I have six letters to *answer*.

(b) succeed.

This plan has not *answered* so we must find a better one.

(c) be suitable or sufficient for.

Will this *answer* your purpose (=will it be suitable or satisfactory)?

(d) be responsible for ; be ready to take the blame if a thing is not satisfactory.

I cannot *answer* for his dishonesty.

(e) suffer because of.

You will have to *answer* for your wrong doing one day.

(f) act or change as the result of.

The illness did not *answer* to medical treatment (=there was no change as the result of medical treatment).

The ship did not *answer* to the helm (=the ship could not be steered).

(g) to speak or act in response to.

He *answered* my question.

(h) to acknowledge. He has not cared to *answer* my letters.

(i) to solve as a riddle. No one could *answer* this riddle.

(j) to grant. His prayers were *answered*.

(k) (Noun) A reply, especially one that is definite and final.

He has not yet given me his *answer* to my enquiry.

(l) anything said or done in return for some word, action or suggestion of another.

He gave him a blow on his head as an *answer* to his abuses.

Anticipate.

(a) look forward to a thing before it comes.

I *anticipate* great pleasure from my visit to Paris.

(b) take and use something before the right time.

A man who always *anticipates* his income (=who spends his money before he gets it) can never become rich.

(c) do something before another person.

It is usually said that Columbus discovered America but he was probably *anticipated* by sailors from Norway who reached Labrador 500 years earlier.

(d) see what must be done or needs doing and do it in advance.

He tries to *anticipate* all my needs (=to guess what I shall want him to do and to do it before he is asked).

Anxiety.

(a) a feeling of fear and uncertainty about the future or about something unknown.

We did not know whether he would live or die and waited with *anxiety* for the doctor to come.

(b) a thing that causes this feeling.

All these *anxieties* made him look pale and tired.

(c) strong desire.

His *anxiety* for knowledge is to be praised.

Anxious.

(a) harm, troubled feeling, fear and uncertainty.

He has always been weak and I am *anxious* about his health.

We had a very *anxious* time until we knew that they were safe.

(b) strongly wishing to do or get something.

He works hard because he is *anxious* to succeed.

A good son is always *anxious* to please his parents.

Apology.

(a) a formal acknowledgement as of error, offence.

He tendered a written *apology* to the Parincipl for his misbehaviour.

(b) A justification or defence.

Stevenson's *'An Apology for Idlers'* is a very fine essay.

(c A poor substitute. This hut is only an *apology* house.

Appeal.

(a) ask someone to decide a question ; (esp.) ask someone to say that one is right.

(b) ask earnestly for something.

The prisoner *appealed* to the judge for mercy.

(c) move the feelings; interest; attract.

Do these paintings *appeal* to you (=do you like them ; are you interested in them) ?

Bright colours *appeal* to small children.

(d) (Law) ask a higher court to say that the judgment given in a lower court is wrong.

He *appealed* against the judge's decision.

(e) (Noun) an earnest call for help.

He made an *appeal* to his rich friend to help him.

(f) a call to something or somebody to make a decision. When two countries cannot agree about something, the stronger country often makes an *appeal* to force. (=allows fighting to decide the matter).

Appear.

(a) come into sight.

When we reached the top of the hill, the town *appeared* below us.

(b) arrive.

He promised to be here at four o'clock but did not *appear* until six.

(c) seem.

He *appears* to be well but really he is rather ill. It *appears* to me (=I think) that you are all mistaken.

(d) come before people.

He is a famous singer and has *appeared* in every big concert hall in Europe.

Application.

(a) A formal written request or demand.

He has sent an *application* for leave to the principal.

(b) the act of putting one thing on or over another. The doctor said that *application* of ice to the forehead might make me feel better.

(c) the thing that is put on.

Both hot and cold *applications* are used to help people who are in pain.

(d) effort or attention (to what one is doing).

If you show *application* in your studies (=if you work hard) you will succeed.

Apply.

(a) To make formal request ; petition.

He has *applied* for the post.

(b) to put to a particular use.

Steam has been *applied* to navigation.

(c) to give oneself wholly to something.

He is *applying* himself whole-heartedly to his studies.

(d) have reference to, concern.

What I am saying does not *apply* to you (=you need not pay attention to it).

Appreciate.

(a) judge the value of, understand or enjoy fully in the right way.

You cannot *appreciate* English poetry unless you have a good knowledge of how English is spoken.

We all *appreciate* a holiday after a year of hard work.

(b) be thankful for.

I greatly *appreciate* your kindness.

(c) become higher in value.

This land has *appreciated* greatly since the new railway line was built.

(d) to esteem adequately.

His services to the country have been widely *appreciated*.

(e) to be keenly aware of or sensitive to.

You should try to *appreciate* the difficulties under which he was working.

Apprehension.

(a) Distrust or dread concerning the future ; foreboding; misgiving ; presentiment.

I have grave *apprehension* of some foul play in this matter.

(b) conception ; estimate ; idea, opinion.

What is your *apprehension* of this affair ?

(c) The faculty that apprehends or grasps ; the capacity to grasp.

This problem is beyond my *apprehension*.

Approach.

(a) move towards, come near (to).

As we *approached* the man, we saw that he was blind.

As winter *approached*, the weather grew colder.

A boy of 17 or 18 is *approaching* manhood.

(b) speak to.

I want Mr. A to help me ; when is the best time to *approach* him (=begin talking to him about the matter).

(c) to come close to, approximate ; almost reach.

We are now *approaching* the solution of the problem.

(d) (Noun) The act of approaching ; a coming nearer.

I am waiting for the *approach* of the bus.

(e) Means or way of approaching.

What is the *approach* to this building ?

(f) Access. He has *approach* to the Vice-Chancellor.

(g) Advances, as to acquaintance ; the manner in which any advance is made.

His *approach* to the problem of unemployment is very sympathetic.

Appropriate (adjective).

(a) suitable for, fit, proper, relevant.

His remarks are quite *appropriate* to the occasion.

Thick woollen clothes would not be *appropriate* for a hot summer day.

(b) to set apart for a certain use.

A part of this fund has been *appropriated* for rural reconstruction.

(c) To take for one's own use. He has been accused of *appropriating* the Government funds for his private use.

Arm. (Noun).

(a) sleeve. The *arms* of this coat are too long.

(b) (usu. pl.) a thing used in fighting, either for attacking or defending ; a weapon.

The soldiers had plenty of *arms* and ammunition.

(c) Anything branching out like an arm from the main body ; a subdivision.

This is an *arm* of the sea.

(d) The upper limb of the human body, from the shoulder to the hand or wrist.

He fell from the roof and broke his *arms*.

(e) strength.

You cannot escape the *arm* of law.

(f) the military profession ; military service.

He received a call to *arms* (=he was called as a soldier).

(g) (Verb). supply with weapons or armour.

He *armed* his men with any weapons he could find.

He *armed* himself with a big stick.

The new battle-ships will be *armed* with 16 inch guns.

(h) supply with anything likely to be useful, to supply with necessary means, whether material, mental or moral, for an undertaking.

A teacher should be *armed* with answers to any questions that his pupils are likely to ask.

He set out *armed* with a rain-coat and an umbrella.
He is *armed* with sound knowledge of the subject.

Arrest.

(a) to stop suddenly, check.

His further progress was *arrested* on account of financial difficulties.

Poor food *arrests* the natural growth of children.

(b) to take into custody.

He was *arrested* by the police.

(c) to attract and fix, as the attention.

This beautiful scene *arrests* every one's attention.

(Noun)

(d) the act of arresting.

The police made several *arrests.*

Arrival. (Noun).

(a) the act of coming (e.g. at the end of a journey) to a place or point.

We hope for the *arrival* of better news.

(b) a person or thing that has arrived.

There are several new *arrivals* at the hotel.

He was a late *arrival* (=he came late).

Article.

(a) A particular object or substance.

Please make a list of all the *articles* in the room.

(b) A brief composition ; an essay.

He has contributed an *article* to the magazine.

(c) A definite division ; head ; clause.

Urdu has been laid down as the national language of Pakistan in the 16th *Article* of the Pakistan Constitution.

(d) one of a class of limiting adjectives as a, an, the.
You must know thoroughly the use of *articles.*

Attach.

(a) To join together.

My room is *attached* to his.

(b) To be affectionate, be very fond of, love very much.

He is very much *attached* to his father.

He was deeply *attached* to her.

(c) To take and hold by legal process.

The court has ordered to *attach* his house.

(d) fasten, make fast to, stick, to join.

He *attached* his labels to all his bags and trunks.

I advise you not to *attach* yourself to the Socialist Party.

(e) belong to ; go with.

No honour *attaches* to this position.

(f) consider something to have.

I do not *attach* any importance to it (= I do not think it is important.)

(g) (Law) seize (property).

Part of his salary was *attached* by shopkeepers to whom he owed money.

Attack.

(a) fight against ; go against (a person) in order to hurt him.

Our soldiers *attacked* the enemy.

The Prime Minister's proposals were *attacked* in the newspapers.

(b) begin work.

They next *attacked* (= began to work upon) the problem of food-supply.

He *attacked* (=began to eat) his dinner at once.

(c) have a harmful or destructive effect on.

Strong acids *attack* metals.

Authority.

(a) The right to command and to enforce obedience ; the right to act officially.

The District Magistrate has the *authority* to collect taxes.

(b) Personal power that commands influence, respect, or confidence.

On this issue he spoke with *authority.*

(c) The person or persons in whom government or command is vested ; often in plural.

The matter has now gone to the higher *authorities.* The college *authorities* are considering the issue of raising the salaries of the members of the staff.

(d) That which is or may be appealed to in support of action or belief, as an author, volumes.

He is an *authority* on international politics.

(e) An authoritative opinion, decision or precedent.

In support of his argument he quoted many *authorities.*

(f) permission to use such power.

Who gave you *authority* to do this ?

He had the *authority* of the Governor for what he did (i.e. the Governor had given him permission to act).

(g) books or writings which supply good information or which contain proof of something.

The "Oxford English Dictionary" is the best *authority* on English words.

(h) a person or thing from which good and trustworthy information is obtained.

What is your *authority* for that statement ? (=what evidence can you supply to show that it is true ? Where did you get your facts from ?)

Awful.

(a) very great ; extreme.

What an *awful* nuisance ! He is *awful* rich.

What *awful* (=very bad) handwriting !

(b) Majestic and terrible.

There was an *awful* hush before the battle started.

(c) frightful, monstrous ; horrid.

The condition of the patient is *awful*.

Bald.

(a) simple ; plain ; uninteresting.

A *bald* statement gives the facts, but in an interesting way.

(b) without hair or other natural covering, as trees or other vegetation.

In autumn the trees become *bald*.

(c) unadorned ; without embellishment.

He gave a *bald* account of his foreign travels ; that is why he could not keep up the interest of the audience.

Bank.

(Noun)

(a) the land along the side of a river, canal, lake or other water-channel.

A river flows between its *banks*.

(b) earth raised above the level of the ground, esp. to mark a dividing line.

Rice-fields are usually divided by low *banks* of earth.

Flowers were growing on the *banks* on each side of the road.

(c) a great mass or pile of anything, esp. one made by wind or water.

Our motor car was stopped by big *banks* of snow.

The sun went down behind a *bank* of clouds.

(d) sloping ground at the bottom of a river or the sea where mud or sand has formed into a mass.

The ship stuck fast on a sand *bank.*

(e) An institution for lending, borrowing, exchanging, issuing, or caring for money.

I have deposited money in the *bank.*

(f) A store or reserve supply of anything needed for future use or emergency.

In every city there must be a blood *bank.*

(Verb)

(g) place (money) in a bank.

He *banks* half his salary every month.

(h) keep money in a bank.

Whom do you *bank* with (= with which firm of bankers do you keep your money?)

(i) to have faith in or assurance or rely or count.

In this matter you cannot *bank* on me.

Bare.

(a) Devoid of covering or dress ; naked.

Do not go out in the sun with *bare* head.

(b) unfurnished ; empty ; poorly provided.

The rooms in the house are *bare.*

If a man is *bare* of credit, people have very little trust in him.

(c) simple ; mere ; scant.

He is making a *bare* living these days.

(d) Lacking in embellishment or in interest or attraction, plain, meagre.

He gave a *bare* description of his foreign travels.

(e) the very smallest ; the lowest possible. There is a *bare* possibility that he is still alive.

Bear. (Verb).

(a) To support, hold up.

He is *bearing* the burden of the whole family.

(b) to suffer ; endure or undergo.

He *bore* his misfortunes bravely.

(c) to produce ; give birth to.

This tree *bears* good fruit.

She *bore* him a son.

(d) To have relation or reference.

His words *bear* no relation to his deeds.

(Noun)

(e) An ill-mannered or morose person.

I do not like that *bear*.

(f) A speculator who seeks to depress prices or who sells in the belief that there is likely to be a decline in prices.

The *bears* bring down prices in the market.

(g) The Bear Russia. The whole o the Western Europe is terribly afraid of the *Bear*.

Beat. (Verb)

(a) To strike repeatedly.

He was *beating* the animal mercilessly.

(b) To excel ; overcome ; vanquish ; conquer ; win.

No one can *beat* him in the race. The French forces were *beaten* by the British.

(c) To dash or strike against, as wind or wave.

The waves were *beating* against the shore.

(d) To go beyond the understanding of ; surpass ; baffle.

Such tricks *beat* me.

(e) To sound (a signal) as by the beat of drum.

The sentry was ordered by the Commander to *beat* an alarm.

Behind.

(a) Backward (آڑ میں - عقب میں). Please place this book *behind* this chair. He was hiding *behind* the door. The sun is *behind* the clouds.

(b) out of sight ; in reserve (پیچھے چھپا ھوا - ضرورت کے وقت کے لئے محفوظ) There is more *behind* than you think (you have not been told everything ; there is something you do not know.)

(c) Behind hand ; not keep with (درجہ میں) پیچھے
You should not fall *behind* in your work.

(d) in support of (تائید میں). I am *behind* you in this matter.
He has someone *behind* him.

(e) remaining after the death or departure of (پیچھے).
He left *behind* his widow and two sons.
He died leaving nothing but debts *behind* him.

(f) inferior to (پیچھے رہ جانا). You are still *behind* him in studies.

(g) Not yet revealed or known about.
There is something strange *behind* that remark.

(h) in the past.
Your school-days will soon be far *behind* you.

(i) Have you left anything *behind* (=forgotten anything?)

(j) He is *behind* in his payments for the new piano (=has not paid money when he ought to have done so).

Blue.

(a) Having the colour of the clear sky.
He is wearing a *blue* coat.

(b) Dismal ; dreary ; melancholy ; depressing; discouraging.
Though the things look *blue*, let us go ahead.

(c) strict. In our country some *blue* aws have been enacted under the new regime.

(d) livid, as from confusion, cold or fear.

When he heard the roar of the lion, he turned *blue.*

(e) Devoted to literature ; pedantic ; said of women. She is *blue* stocking.

Bounty.

(a) Liberality in giving or bestowing.

He is popular on account of his *bounty.*

(b) Gifts or favours generously bestowed.

We should thank God every day for His *bounty.*

(c) A grant or allowance from a government, as for fisheries, manufacturers, exports, enlistment.

The Government of Pakistan is giving *bounty* to the paper manufacturers.

(d) a reward paid by a Government to encourage the skilling of predatory animals.

The Government is giving *bounty* for the killing of stray dogs.

Broad.

(a) wide. We need *broad* roads now that there are so many motor-cars.

The river is 30 feet *broad.*

(b) of wide range ; comprehensive. He was given *broad* education.

(c) liberal, tolerant. He is a man of *broad* views.

(d) plain ; clear. During the course of his conversation, he gave me a *broad* hint about his intentions.

(e) main, chief, general. Give your views in *broad* outline (=give the most important views without too many details).

Brood.

(a) All the young birds that come from a number of eggs in a nest at one time ; offspring ; progeny. All these birds belong to the same *brood.* The hen is very watchful of its *brood.*

(b) To hatch, (of a bird) sit on eggs until the young birds come out. The hen is *brooding* her eggs.

(c) To think about something for a long time.

He is in the habit of *brooding* over trifles.

Cancel.

(a) To blot or strike out.

Please *cancel* these figures on the paper.

(b) do away with ; wipe out ; state that something that was to be done must not or will not be done. He *cancelled* his order for the goods (=said that he no longer wanted the goods he had ordered). The sports meeting was *cancelled.*

(c) To remove, as by cutting out ; suppress, as pages of a book.

Some objectionable parts of the book have been *cancelled* by the order of the Government.

(d) To render null and void.

His appointment as a manager of the firm has been *cancelled.*

(e) To make up for ; compensate, countervail. Your rude behaviour towards him has *cancelled* all the good that you did to him in the past.

(f) To mark or ink (a postage stamp) to show that it has been used. A postage stamp once *cancelled* cannot be used again.

(g) To eliminate a common factor from the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or from both sides of an equation.

These figures *cancel* each other.

Canny.

(a) careful in determining or acting ; prudent; knowing; thrifty ; shrewd.

He has succeeded in his profession on account of being very *canny*.

(b) skilful ; clever.

The mechanic is very *canny* in his work.

(c) Quiet ; sly ; dry.

The Scottish people are known for their *canny* humour.

(d) comfortable ; cosy ; snug.

The child is asleep in his *canny* bed.

Capital.

(a) the chief city of a country ; the city where the government is.

London, Paris and Rome are *capital* cities.

Rawalpindi is the *capital* of Pakistan.

(b) (colloq.) excellent ; very good.

He made a *capital* speech.

He has done a *capital* piece of work.

(c) chief, principal.

Paper-making is the *capital* industry of Pakistan.

(d) punishable with death (سزائے موت).

Amjad has been given *capital* punishment for murdering his neighbour.

(e) pertaining to funds.

The company has a *capital* of Rs. 700,000.

(f) the kind of letter used at the beginning of a sentence ; the first letter in a proper name ; also used attributively.

THIS SENTENCE IS PRINTED IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

Write your names in capitals.

(g) Possessors of wealth, as a class.

There is always a conflict between *capital* and labour.

(h) Any source or circumstance that can be utilized for an ambitious object.

Some of my colleagues are trying to make a *capital* (فائدہ اٹھانے کی کوشش کرنا) out of my conflict with the head of department.

Capital Letters. Generally speaking, there are only two principal uses for capital letters: (1) to indicate (ظاہر کرنا) a **name** or something we use in place of a name; (2) to indicate a **new start** in speech.

Capital for Names

Asif and Arif met Shameem, (ordinary names). The United States of America, Canada, France, Paris, the city of London, Pakistan and Bharat, the Decent Club, the Lusitania (names and nicknames of countries, cities, places, clubs, ships).

An Arab, a Russian, a China man, the Latin races, Red Indians, the Urdu language, Sanskrit (names of races, people, languages, and adjectives derived from such proper names; but we speak and write of a **negro**, a **gypsy**, as common words).

The Ravi River, Lake Michigan, Mount Himalayas (names of rivers, lakes, mountains, when the word **river, lake,** etc., forms part of the name. God, the Prophet Muhammad, the Buddha, the Virgin Mary, (names of the Deity and holy persons).

The Middle Ages, the French Revolution, the Battle of Panipat, (names of historical events or periods, but not the small words like **of** between more important words).

Monday, September (names of days and months; but not names of **seasons; summer, autumn, winter; spring** unless we treat them as persons, as poets often do). The Red, White and Blue; the Union Jack (flag names).

The North has had a heat wave, the South is prosperous (the words **north, south, east, west**, when they mean definite geographical divisions; but not when used as mere points of the compass. We do not capitalize the words **northern, southern**, etc., unless they form part of a name; **the Canadian Northern Railway.**

Professor Aslam, Doctors Baqir and Burhan, Aunt Mary, Uncle Saleem (titles used as part of the names). The President, the King, the Secretary of the Interior, Your Honour (titles of important personages, when the title is used in place of the name; but with ordinary people we write without capitals **the secretary of our club, the late president of the United States.**)

IMPORTANT NOTES

Do not capitalize small words (prepositions, conjunctions, relative pronouns) that come between longer words as in titles of books, plays, articles ! **How to Live on Twenty four Hours a Day, A Bill for the Simplification of English spelling.**

Do not capitalize common words that go with a name, if they do not form part of the name itself; the college at Karachi, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the ex-King.

Do not capitalize names of things that used to be proper names but have become common: indian rubber, china white, japan paint, pasteurized milk, a kodak; india ink. If, however, the name is still felt as a proper name, capitalize it !

Edison phonographs, French dry cleaning, French dressing, Greak art, Japanese prints.

Do not capitalize the words **a** or **the** before the name of a play or book, unless it forms part of the official title ; the Count's Revenge, the First Book of Kings (but A Tale of Two Cities).

Do not capitalize **a** or **the** before the names of a newspaper or magazine; the New York Times, the Pakistan Times, the Outlook, the Atlantic Monthly. (However, a newspaper writing about itself may capitalize its name for the purpose of self-advertising ! The Pakistan Times).

Carriage.

(a) A wheeled vehicle for carrying persons.

Horse *carriages* are no longer in vogue these days.

(b) The cost of carrying goods.

The *carriage* on these boxes will be high.

(c) Department ; hearing.

This military officer has a fine *carriage.*

Carry.

(carrying, carried ; a carriages a carrier).

(a) To bear or be borne from one place to another.

He was *carrying* a box on his shoulder.

She was *carrying* the baby in her arms.

Railways and ships *carry* goods.

I never *carry* much money about me (=never have much money in my pockets).

An army officer usually *carries* a sword.

He *carried* the news to everyone in the college (=told it to everyone).

Pipes *carry* water.

This bicycle has *carried* me 5 miles.

He went as fast as his legs could *carry* him (=he ran as fast as possible).

(b) To comprise ; involve ; imply.

His speech *carried* a great idea.

(c) To transfer ; remove ; extend.

Please *carry* these figures to the next page.

(d) To win ; capture.

In the debate he *carried* his point.

(e) To bear the expense of support.

He is *carrying* the burden of the whole family.

(f) To win, as an election ; win the support.
On account of his popularity he *carried* the election.

Case.

(a) A special condition of affairs.
What should be done in this *case* ?

(b) The actual circumstance ; the fact or facts.
The *case* is not exactly as you have stated.

(c) An event, contingeney.
In *case* of fire, fire-extinguishers must be put immediately in use.

(d) A particular instance or example.

He is a *case* of dire destitution.

(e) plight.

His *case* is hopeless.

(f) a box, bag.

A jewel *case* is a box lined with velvet for keeping jewels in.

A dressing=case is a bag with hair-brushes, combs,
A pillow=case is an outer covering for a pillow case.
My watch has a gold *case*.

a case. In Grammar, the relation of a noun or pronoun to other words. When the noun or pronoun is subject, i.e.,

performs the action, it is in the **nominative** case ; I, thou, me, they, are always nominatives, "the door opens" (door is nominative because it is the subject of the sentence). When the noun or pronoun receives the action, it is in the **objective** or accusative case; me, him, heir, them, are always objectives : "I open the door" (the door s objective, because it receives the action). When the noun is the possessor of an object or an action, it is the **possessive** case, the only case in English always indicated by an inflexion of the noun ; "the composer's opera" (composer is in the possessive case, indicated by'**s** in the singular). Pronouns do not take the possessive case, possessive adjectives being used instead : my dog" (not me's dog).

The noun takes the possessive even when the thing possessed is expressed in a full sentence : "This was the cause of my father's **going away until summer**" (my father possessives "going away until summer").

Cast.

(a) throw ; allow (a thing) to drop or fall.

The fisher-man *cast* his net into the water.

Snakes *cast* (= throw off) their skins.

سانپ کیچلی بدلتے ھیں -

Deer *casts* horns. ھرن سینگ گرا دیتا ھے -

Cow casts calf. گائے بچہ گراتی ھے یا دیتی ھے -

(b) To throw in a particular direction.

He was *casting* glances at her.

(c) To give.

He *cast* his vote in favour of his friend.

(d) To compute or reckon ; add figures ; calculate.

His job in the office is to *cast* accounts.

(e) to impute or place as a reproach.

His evil deeds have *cast* a slur on the fair name of his family.

(f) To assign to play a dramatic role. In the play he was *cast* as Macbeth? What is the *cast* of this play?

(g) To revolve (something) in the mind; mediate; consider. He was *casting* about some scheme to revenge himself on his enemy.

Casual.

(a) Occuring by chance; accidental; unusual.

A beggar in the U.S.A. is a *casual* sight.

(b) Occasional. He has joined the college as a *casual* student.

(c) Careless. In his dress he is very *casual*.

(d) unmethodical; haphazard. He is in the habit of keeping the articles in his room in a most *casual* manners.

(e) irregular, as a casual labourer (i.e. one who works when the chance comes).

Chair.

(a) a seat for one person; usu. with a back and four legs.

He was *sitting* in an easy chair.

Won't you take a chair? (= Please sit down).

(b) A seat of office, as of a professor.

The Panjab University has created a *chair* for Islamic studies.

(c) An office or officer; a chairman.

This motion was disallowed by the *chair*.

Character.

(a) The combination of qualities distinguishing any person or class of persons. It is difficult to judge the *character* of a person. In order to know a

person's *character* we must know how he thinks, and acts.

(b) High qualities ; moral force. He is a man of *character*. One of the chief aims of education is *character* building.

(c) a person who is well-known, as a public character (e.g. a prime minister).

(d) a person in a play or a book, as, the characters in a novel.

(e) a person who does something unusual. He is quite a *character* (= he often does strange or unusual things).

(f) name ; reputation. He has an excellent *character* for honesty. He has gained the *character* o a miser.

(g) a letter, figure, sign or mark used in writing in printing. The Japanese use Chinese *characters*. Can you read a book in Greek *character*.

Charge.

(Verb)

(a) To lay or impose something upon, as a load, trust; or equipment. Mr. B. A. Qureshi has been *charged* with the responsibility of administring the office.

(b) To give command, instruction, direction or advice to, especially in an official or formal address, exhort or instruct earnestly, solemnly, or authoritatively. In his convocation address Dr. Abdullah *charged* the students to become useful citizens of the country.

(c) To set or state as a price, demand. This shopkeeper *charges* very high prices for his articles.

(d) To accuse. He has been *charged* with theft.

(e) To place (a weapon) in position for use. Before firing the gun must be properly *charged.*

(f) To pass an electric current. Please get this battery *charged.*

(Noun)

(g) Care and custody, or that which is under one's care. He has put his son under my *charge.*

(h) A price. What are his *charges* for overhauling the cycle ?

(i) An impetuous onset. The German army could not stand the *charge* of the Russian forces.

Charm.

(Verb)

(a) To influence the senses or the mind by some quality or attraction, delight. She *charmed* the audience by her superb acting.

(b) To overcome as by magic power, soothe, assuage, allay. This medicine will *charm* your pain.

(c) To put a spell upon, captivate, fascinate. Her beauty has *charmed* the prince.

(Noun)

(d) That which charms, beauty, appeal. She is a woman of great *charm.*

(e) A magical spell. The magician put him under his *charm.*

(f) A small ornament worn to avert evil, or to insure good fortune. Some superstitious persons wear *charms* to avert evil.

Cheap.

(a) Bearing or bringing a low price in the market. Mangoes are selling very *cheap* these days.

(b) Being of little value, poor, of inferior quality. He has given me cloth of *cheap* quality.

(c) Low. I do not like to talk to him, he is a *cheap* person.

Circle.

(a) A plane figure bounded by a curved line everywhere equally distant from the centre. Please draw a *circle* on this piece of paper.

(b) An enclosure, ring, hole. Sometimes we find a *circle* round the moon.

(c) An association of persons having the same interests or pursuits. We have started a study *circle* in the college.

(d) An administrative governmental district. The whole of India has been divided into ten N.C.C. *circles*.

Circular.

(a) Forming, or bounded by a circle, round. The earth is *circular* in shape.

(b) Circuitous, devious, indirect. I do not like his *circular* ways.

(c) A communication for general circulation. The Education Ministry has issued a *circular* to all State Governments to encourage the study of Urdu.

Civil.

(a) Observing the social properties, decently polite not rude. He is very *civil* in his speech.

(b) Of or pertaining to civil or everyday life, distinguished from military. *Civil* service is more comfortable and less risky than military service.

(c) Pertaining to citizens or to the States. The government must protect the *civil* rights of the people.

(d) Occurring within the State or between citizens. There is a danger of *civil* war in India.

Claim. (Verb)

(a) To demand for something as due or on the ground of right. He has *claimed* a share in his father's property.

(b) To maintain as a fact or truth. He *claims* to be of royal blood.

(c) To require or deserve. This problem *claims* immediate attention.

(d) To take up and occupy. He is *claiming* public land.

(Noun)

(e) A right of title. He has no *claim* on his uncle's property.

Close.

(a) Encompassed by wall, or bounds, hence, kept in confinement. The deposed king was kept as a *close* prisoner.

(b) Fast shut. I saw a *close* box lying on the road.

(c) Near. He was sitting *close* to me.

(d) Intimate. They are *close* friends.

(e) Exactly or literally executed. It is a *close* copy of the original.

(f) Watchful, strict. The police made a *close* search of the thief.

(g) Nearly even or equal. It was a *close* election.

(h) Stifling, dense. To-day the weather is *close*.

(i) Shut or restricted by law. It is a *close* season for fishing.

(j) Fitting tightly. He was wearing a *close* cap.

Cold.

(a) Of a relatively low temperature as compared with a normal or standard temperature. The water of the tap is very *cold* in winter.

(b) Chilly, feeling no warmth or not sufficient warmth. At night I felt very *cold*.

(c) Having little or no liveliness, ardour or enthusiasm, indifferent. In spite of being young, he is very *cold*.

(d) Chilling or depressing to the spirits, awakening; no enthusiasm, nor cordial, disappointing, frigid, discouraging. He gave us a very *cold* reception.

Colour.

(a) Any one of the hues of the rainbow. Parrots are of different *colours*.

(b) A paint or dyestuff. He has painted the doors of his house with red *colour*.

(c) An appearance, semblance, disguise. Now you will find him in a new *colour*.

(d) An ensign or flag of a nation. The Pakistani ship was flying her *colour*.

(e) The hue of the human skin, complexion. Equal rights must be given to all human beings regardless of caste, creed or *colour*.

(f) Liveliness of animation, vividness, especially in literary work. His literary composition lack *colour*.

Column.

(a) A vertical shaft or pillar. The roof of the building is supported on *columns*.

(b) Any subject or structure resembling a column. A *column* of smoke was rising from the burning house.

(c) In printed matter, a vertical series of lines. This news has appeared in the second *column* of the front page of the newspaper.

(d) A unit of troops in single file. *Column* after *column* of troops came marching.

(e) A fleet of ships in a single file. A *column* of ships arrived at the harbour.

Command (Verb)

(a) order with authority. The officer *commanded* his subordinates to be punctual.

(b) To be a master of. The captain was *commanding* the fort.

(c) To overlook. The roof of this house *commands* beautiful natural scenery.

(Noun) (d) The authority exercised by an individual over others through his rank or ability. He is in *command* of the battalion.

(e) An order, commandment. The military governor has issued a *command* to arrest all black-marketeers.

(f) The troop or district under the command of one person. The Pakistani army is divided into three *commands*.

(g) Control, mastery. The military dictator is in full *command* of the country.

Commission (Noun)

(a) The act of committing, or doing, perpetrating. Kindly excuse me for any act of *commission* or omission.

(b) The act of entrusting, charge. The Governor of Assam has been given *commission* of administering the Nagas Hill Area.

(c) A document conferring rank of authority by the president upon an officer in the fighting forces, the rank

or authority so conferred. He has been given *commission* in the army.

(d) A body of persons acting under public authority. He is a member of the Public Service *Commission.*

(e) The transaction of business for another under his authority or agency. He is a *commission* agent.

(Verb) (f) To appoint, empower, delegate. The president has *commissioned* the Governor to dismiss the Ministry nad take up the administration of the State in his own hands.

(g) To put into active service. The U. S. Pacific Fleet has been *commissioned* by the command of the President.

Commit.

(a) To do, perpetrate. A gruesome murder has been *committed* in the town.

(b) To devote, pledge, to bind. I am *committed* to help him in this matter.

(c) To consign for ture reference. He *committed* the whole speech to mory.

(d) To consign to any person or place or use. He *committed* his thoughts to writing. He *committed* the paper to the flames.

Compose.

(a) To make up of elements or parts, construct, form. Water is *composed* of hydrogen and oxygen.

(b) To tranquilise, calm. I tried to *compose* the angry man.

(c) To reconcile, arrange, settle. The two brothers have now *composed* their differences.

(d) To arrange type in lines. It takes a long time to *compose* a book.

(e) To engage in composition, as of literary or musical work. He has *composed* a new poem. It is not easy to *compose* a song.

Conceit.

(a) Over-weening self-esteem. On account of his *conceit* he is not liked by his colleagues.

(b) A fanciful idea, a quaint or humorous fancy, clever thought or expression, imagination. This poem is full of *conceits*.

(c) Apprehension, understanding. This poem is beyond my *conceit*.

(d) An extended flowery, strained metaphor. Modern English poets are very fond of making use of *conceits* in their poems.

Conceive.

(a) To form an idea of, to form a mental image, think, imagine. I cannot *conceive* this lazy man to be successful in business.

(b) To form in one's mind. I have *conceived* a dislike for that conceited fellow.

(c) To become pregnant.

(d) Engender, originate. I do not know who *conceived* this idea.

Concern (Verb)

(a) To relate or belong to, be of interest or importance to. I am not at all *concerned* with his work.

(b) To affect with solicitude, trouble. He is very much *concerned* about his son's health.

(Noun)

(c) Something affecting one's interest or welfare, affair, business. My job is none of your *concern*.

(d) Solicitude, interest. He shows great *concern* in public welfare.

(e) A business establishment. He is the proprietor of a big *concern.*

Conduct (Verb)

(a) To accompany and show the way, guide, escort. Will you please *conduct* me round the college ?

(b) To direct and lead the performance of. Who is *conducting* the orchestra ?

(c) To manage, carry on. The Prime Minister himself is *conducting* the war.

(d) To control. Who is *conducting* this factory ?

(e) To behave. He is *conducting* himself well in the college.

(Noun)

(f) One's course of action, behaviour. Everybody admires his *conduct.*

Consign.

(a) To put under control of another, commit. He *consigned* his business to his friend.

(b) To transfer, make over, relegate. He has *consigned* all his old associations to oblivion. The old records were *consigned* to flames.

(c) To forward or deliver to another to be sold. He has *consigned* his goods to Karachi.

(d) To set apart, devote. He has *consigned* half of his property to the college.

Corner (Noun)

(a) The space or surface comprised between two converging walls or lines near their meeting. He was sitting in one *corner* of the room.

(b) A retired spot. He was sitting near the chimney *corner*.

(c) A position of embarrassment or difficulty, or one from which extrication is difficult. If you spend money extravagantly, you will find yourself in a *corner* one day.

(d) A part or spot, especially a remote or obscure part, of a particular place. I would like to spend my old age in some quiet *corner* in the hills.

(Verb)

(e) The place in a position of difficulty or embarrassment. The witness was *cornered* by opposing counsel.

Corrupt (Adjective)

(a) In a state of decomposition, tainted, putrid. The water in the lake is *corrupt*.

(b) Of a perverted character, given to bribery, dishonest, depraved. He is a *corrupt* officer.

(Verb)

(c) To vitiate, contaminate. The water of the lake as been *corrupted* by dead fish.

(d) To pervert the integrity or fidelity of. He has *corrupted* the voters by money.

(e) To render incorrect by changes or error. The text of some religious scriptures has been *corrupted* by unscrupulous hands.

Couch.

(a) To lie or recline upon a bed or other resting place. He was quietly *couching* on the sofa.

(b) To adorn. He is *couching* gold embroidery on cloth.

(c) To express. He *couched* his reply diplomatically.

Count.

(a) To enumerate. The shepherd is *counting* his flock.

(b) To believe or consider to be, judge, esteem, think. I *count* him an honest man.

(c) To carry weight, add value. Every vote *counts*.

Counter.

(a) Opposing, opposite, contrary, duplicate. A *counter* government has been established by the opposite party.

(b) In an opposite manner. His behaviour is *counter* to etiquette.

(c) A table on which to count money or expose goods for sale. The cashier was sitting at the *counter*.

Country.

(a) A land under a particular sovereignty or government inhabited by a certain people, or within definite geographical limit, as, this *country* is called India.

(b) The land of one's nativity or allegation. India is my *country*.

(c) With the definite article, a rural region, or farming districts, as opposed to the city. Life in the *country* is more natural and simple than life in the city.

Course.

(a) The act of moving forward, career. He has adopted a new *course* in his life.

(b) The way passed over, or the direction taken. The English army followed the *course* opposite to that of the German army.

(c) Line of conduct, manner of procedure, behaviour. I do not like his *course* in this matter.

(d) The portion of a meal served at one time. The dinner consisted of several *courses*.

(e) A charge or bout in a tournament. He won in the first *course.*

(f) A series of connected motions, acts, or events, customary sequence. During the *course* of his life he had to deal with all sorts of people.

(g) A definite period of instruction and study in a certain subject, as a *course* in French.

(h) A series of studies undertaken to earn a degree as a college *course.*

Court (Noun)

(a) A yard or space surrounded, wholly by buildings or walls, courtyard. The meeting was held in the *court.*

(b) A group of buildings in a courtyard, hence, an imposing residence, as, Hampton Court, all the actual residence of a sovereign, especially as the central seat of government and princely state, a palace.

(c) The royal council and retinue of a sovereign, or the sovereign and his retinue considered as a body, as, the French *Court.*

(d) A place where justice is judiciously administered. The *court* of the District Judge is situated outside the city.

(e) Anybody possessing judicial jurisdiction, civil, military, ecclesiastical. The *court* acquitted the accused.

(f) A level space properly laid out often for the playing of tennis or similar games. In our college we have cemented tennis *courts.*

(g) A body of members. The Allahabad University *Court* has elected a new Vice-Chancellor.

(Verb)

(h) To make love (to), woo. He *courted* her for a long time before marrying her.

(i) To seek the favour of, also, to seek as a favour, solicit. He is in the habit of *courting* his superiors.

(j) To lure on, invite,.. If you spend lavishly, you are simply *courting* disaster.

Cover (Verb)

(a) To overspread or overlay with something so as to protect or hide. He *covered* the bed with a sheet.

(b) To meet the extent or requirement of, compensate for. The increases in his income for the year *covered* the loss he suffered last year.

(c) To accomplish, pass over. He *covered* the whole distance in one year.

(d) To have under military commander or protection. The Commander *covered* the approach to the bridge by troops.

(e) To bring under aim and keep in range. He *covered* the burglar with a revolver.

(f) To investigate and report for the press, as a news, event, a theatrical performance, or the like. The visit of the Iranian leaders in Pakistan was *covered* by the Pakistan Radio.

(Noun)

(g) A veil or disguise , pretext. He cheated his friend under the *cover* of honesty.

(h) That which is spread or fitted over or which enclose: anything. What is in this *cover* ?

Crack (Verb)

(a) To split or break, burst. The wall has *cracked*.

(b) To make a sharp sound. He *cracked* a whip.

(c) To fall or become discordant as the voice. His voic has *cracked*.

(d) To open and empty. He *cracked* a bottle of wine.

(e) To make a witty or sarcastic remark. He *cracked* a jest.

(f) To break or crush, as with sorrow. The death of his son *cracked* his spirit.

(Noun)

(g) A sudden sharp or loud sound, report, as of pistol or rifle. He heard the *crack* of a pistol.

(h) A mental or physical defect or imperfection, flaw. There is a *crack* in his brain.

(i) One of high skill or excellence in a certain line, the beast. He is a *crack* shot. All the *cracks* were entered to that race.

(j) A moment, an exact instant, a breaking through. The army marched at the *crack* of dawn.

Cram.

(a) To press together, pack tightly, crowd. The box was *crammed* with books.

(b) To feed to satiety. He *crammed* himself with nice dishes.

(c) To force a mass of knowledge or facts into the mind, or to prepare (a person) hastily in that way for an examination. The student generally *cram* ready-made answers for the examinations.

Cream.

(a) A thick, oily, light-yellow, substance that gathers and rises on the surface of milk. Butter is made of *cream.*

(b) The part of something regarded as the choicest or most highly to be appreciated. The *cream* of the society was present at the function.

(c) A soft, oily cosmetic for cleaning, beautifying or protecting the skin. Pond's *cream* is very popular.

(d) The colour of cream, a light-yellow colour. He was wearing a *cream* bush shirt.

Creation.

(a) The action of creating, especially, in a theogical sense, the original act of God in bringing the world or universe into existence. Before the *creation* there was water all over.

(b) An act of construction, physical or mental, the combining or organising of existing materials into new form. Babar was responsible for the *creation* of the Moghul Empire in Indo-Pakistan.

(c) That which is created, in any sense, the universe, also, any remarkable product of the power of scientific, artistic or practical construction, as the creations of genius, the *creations* of Shakespeare.

(d) The act of investing with a new rank or character or of placing in a new office, as, the *creation* of two additional judges.

Credit (Noun)

(a) Belief in the truth of a statement or in the sincerity of a person, trust. I do not place any *credit* in him.

(b) Reputation for trustworthiness, character, repute. He is a man of high *credit.*

(c) Influence derived from the good opinion or confidence of others, as, he has *credit* at court.

(d) In book-keeping, the entry in account of any amount paid by a debtor on account of his debt, the amount so entered, also, the right hand side of an account, upon which are recorded values received, opposed to debit.

(e) Reputation for solvency and probity. He has lost all *credit* in the market.

(f) An amount placed by a bank at a customer's disposal against which he may draw. The bank has given him a *credit* of Rs. 2000.

(g) (verb) To give credit to or for, believe, accept as true. I do not *credit* his statement.

(h) To believe (one) the possessor of something. He has been *credited* with a keen insight into philosophical problems.

(i) To give credit to or for in an account, as, to *credit* a purchaser with an amount paid.

Critical.

(a) Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a critic or criticism. Bradlye's Shakespearean Tragedy is a fine *critical* work.

(b) Disposed to judge or discriminate with care and precision. He has been endowed with *critical* faculties.

(c) Given to severe judgment, fault-finding, carping. He is very *critical* of the doings of others.

(d) Of doubtful result, risky, perilous. The step that he has now taken is highly *critical*.

(e) Contributing to a decisive judgment. The manager of the bank gave a *critical* evidence before the court.

(f) Pertaining to a crisis in the course of a disease. The patient is in a *critical* stage.

(g) Necessary for the prosecution of a war, said of any material for which there is no substitute, and of which there is an insufficient supply. Steel is considered as one of the *critical* substances.

Crop (Noun)

(a) Cultivated plants or grains collectively. This year the *crop* of wheat is very fine.

(b) A collection of things produced, as, a *crop* of lies.

(c)(Verb) To cut off closely as one's hair or a dog's ears. He got his hair *cropped*.

(d) To appear before the surface; sprout. Many evil customs have *cropped* up in the society.

Cross (Noun)

(a) A sacred or mystic symbol in many ancient religions, consisting of two intersecting lines, supposed to have been originally emblematic of the union of the active and passive elements in nature. Every Christian church bears the symbol of the *cross*.

(b) Something endured for Christ's sake, hence, any suffering, trial, tribulation. Every true Christian must bear the *cross*.

(c) Anything that resembles or is intermediate between two other things, as, a *cross* between prose and poetry.

(d) Please *cross* out what you have written on this page.

(e) To fold over. He was sitting with his legs *crossed*.

(f) To intersect. The two roads *cross* at this place.

(g) To move across something. The two trains *crossed* at the railway station.

(h) To meet and pass. Your letter *crossed* mine.

(i) To blend two varieties, to interbreed. He *crossed* two varieties of apples.

(j) To deceive, betray. He double-*crossed* his friends.

(k) (Adjective) Resulting from or expressive of peevishness or ill humour, out of humour, disagreeable, peevish. I do not know why he is *cross* with me.

Crown (Noun)

(a) A decorative circlet or covering for the head,

especially as a mark of sovereign, power. The king wears a *crown*.

(b) A sovereign ruler. The British people had to fight against the *crown* for their rights.

(c) Sovereignty. After the death of the king the *crown* passed on to his son.

(d) A wreath or garland for the head. In olden days the winning Greek athletes wore *crowns* of laurel on their heads.

(e) A complete or perfect state or type. The winning of India's independence was the *crown* of Mahatma Gandhi and Quaid-i-Azam's achievements.

(f) To top or summit, crest. At last they reached the *crown* of the hill.

(g) The head. Jack fell down and broke his *crown*.

(h) A five-shilling coin in England. He owes me five *crown*.

(i) (Verb) To put a crown upon the head of, to invest with royal, imperial, or other high dignity. The sovereigns of England are *crowned* in Westminster Abbey.

(j) To decorate by putting wreaths. The winning Greek athletes were *crowned* with laurel.

(k) To form the topmost part of, be situated on the top of. A castle *crowns* the summit of the hill.

(l) To do honour to, recompense. His efforts have been *crowned* with success.

(m) To place a crown or cap upon (a tooth). He has got one of his teeth *crowned*. (Crown means the part of a tooth exposed beyond the gum).

Cultivate.

(a) To raise crops from. A large number of villagers in Pakistan are engaged in *cultivating* the soil.

(b) To improve or develop by study, exercise or training, refine, civilise. He has *cultivated* his intellect by hard and systematic study.

(c) To cherish, as to *cultivate* philosophy, good manners, or a friendship.

Current (Adj.)

(a) Circulating freely. This news is *current* in the town.

(b) In actual progress, or belonging to the immediate present. You must have knowledge of the *current* affairs.

(Noun)

(c) A continuous onward movement, as of a stream. It is difficult to swim against the *current.*

(d) That part of anybody of water which has a more or less steady flow in a definite direction. An ocean *current* passes near London.

Cut (Verb)

(a) To make a gash or incision in by means of a sharp edge. The child *cut* his finger with a knife.

(b) To pass through like a blade. He was *cutting* the water with an oar.

(c) To separate into parts. He *cut* the cake into two parts.

(d) To make, prepare, or shape by means of a sharp implement, dig or excavate. A tunnel has been *cut* through the mountain.

(e) To produce when the crop is harvested. One acre *cuts* three tons of hay.

(f) To reduce the length or extent of, shorten. He had to *cut* down his expenditure considerably.

(g) To deliberately, neglect or stay away from. He is in the habit of *cutting* his work or duty.

(h) To present. He *cut* a sorry figure in the examination.

(i) To grow through the gums. The child is *cutting* his teeth.

(Noun)

(j) A cutting motion or stroke. The Headmaster gave the mischievous boy three *cuts*.

(k) Fashion, form, style. She is wearing a dress of the latest *cut*.

Dark.

(a) Lacking light. This room is very *dark*.

(b) Black. She has *dark* hair.

(c) Obscure, mysterious, not understandable. For a long time Africa was considered as the *dark* continent.

(d) Gloomy, disheartening. His future is still *dark*.

(e) Atrocious, dastardly, wicked. He is a man of *dark* intentions.

(f) Blind, unknowing. We are all *dark* about what may happen tomorrow.

Dash (Verb)

(a) To throw suddenly and violently, hurt. He *dashed* the plate on the ground.

(b) To break or shatter by throwing. He *dashed* the mirror to pieces.

(c) To sprinkle, splash. He *dashed* the fruit with salt and pepper.

(d) To sketch or write hastily. He *dashed* off a letter in a few minutes.

(e) To confound, annihilate. His father's death *dashed* all his hopes.

(f) To rush or move impetuously. He *dashed* to the railway station.

(Noun)

(g) A sudden advance or onset. While nearing the goal he made a *dash*.

(h) Impetuosity, spirit, vigor. There is a great *dash* in this young man.

(i) A slight admixture, a tinge. There is a *dash* of red in this blue colour.

(j) A horizontal line (—) as a mark of punctuation etc. There should be a *dash* between these two words.

Dead (Adjective)

(a) Having ceased to live, lifeless. I saw a *dead* animal lying on the road side.

(b) Lacking vitality, numb, motionless. On account of severe cold his fingers became *dead*.

(c) Inanimate, inorganic. Trees and plants are not *dead* matter.

(d) Complete, absolute. The train came to a *dead* stop.

(e) Unfailing, perfect. He is a *dead* shot.

(f) Not productively employed. All his capital is lying *dead*.

(g) Unresponsive, insensible. He is *dead* to all kind of feelings.

(h) Giving no light or heat. There were *dead* cinders in the fire-place.

(i) Incapable of being opened. There is a *dead* window in the wall.

(j) Extinct, obsolete. Latin is a *dead* language.

(Noun) (k) The most lifeless period. The thieves broke into the house at the *dead* of night.

(l) Dead persons collectively. The sight of the *dead* lying on the battlefield of Kalinga filled the heart of Ashoka with grief.

Deal (Verb)

(a) To distribute, apportion. Who will *deal* the cards?
(b) To deliver, inflict. He *dealt* him a severe blow on the head.

(c) To do business. He is *dealing* with a London firm in crockery.

(d) To overcome or subdue. A police officer should know how to *deal* with an unruly crowd.

(e) To behave. You must *deal* kindly with children.

(Noun)

(f) Distribution, apportionment. The father made a fair *deal* among his sons.

(g) A secret bargain in politics or commerce. Bharat has entered into a secret *deal* with the U.S.A.

(h) A transaction or bargain. I am not satisfied with this *deal* regarding the house.

(i) Treatment given or received. Every student gets a square *deal* at the hands of the Principal.

(j) An indefinite quantity, degree, or extent. He gave me a great *deal* of trouble.

Decline (Verb)

(a) To refuse to accept or comply with, reject. He *declined* the offer made to him.

(b) To bend down, slope. The upper branches of this tree are *declining*.

(c) To refuse an invitation. I had to *decline* his invitation on account of some previous engagement.

(d) To decay, diminish, sink towards a lower level or state. His business is *declining* these days.

(Noun)

(e) The act or result of declining, deterioration, decay. His business has recently suffered a *decline*.

(f) The period of such decay. During the *decline* of the Mughal Empire in India the Marathas gained much power.

Deep.

(a) Extending or situated far below the surface. The fort is surrounded by a *deep* ditch.

(b) Having a depth, thickness, dimension, or quantity measured from above downward. The water of the well is very *deep*.

(c) Profound in nature, reach, or degree. His knowledge of international situation is very *deep*.

(d) Hard to understand or fathom because abstruse, complex or well concealed. He is a man of *deep* nature.

(e) Of great and well-trained or far-reaching intellectual power, sagacious, penetrating. Mr. Fareed Ahmad is a *deep* statesman, he cannot be easily misled by the false propaganda.

(f) Of great intensity, great in degree, extreme, hence heartfelt and earnest. I have got a *deep* regard for him.

(g) Artful in the concealment of plans or schemes insidious, scheming, designing. You must be careful of your new friend. He is very *deep*.

(h) Of low, sonorous, or heavy tone, grave. He said this in a *deep* voice.

(Noun)

(i) The most profound part, culmination. The theft took place in the *deep* of night.

Degree.

(a) One of a succession of steps, grades or stages. The patient is recovering by *degrees*.

(b) Relative rank in life, attainment, station. In social life he has attained a higher *degree* than his brother.

(c) Relative extent, amount or intensity. He has developed his business to a higher *degree* than his rivals in the field.

(d) One of the three forms in which an adjective or adverb is compared, as the positive, comparative, and superlative *degree*.

(e) An academic rank or title conferred by an institution of learning. He has received the *degree* of Ph. D. from the London University.

(f) A sub-division of unit, as in a thermometric scale, the 360th part of a circle, as of longitude and latitude, the 90th part of a right angle, the unit of divisions marked accordingly on various instruments.

(g) The power to which an algebraic quantity, equation, or number is raised.

(h) A grade of seriousness, said of crimes, as, murder in the first *degree*. The police employed third *degree* methods in order to extort confession from the accused.

Delicate.

(a) Fine and light, as in texture and colour. Silk is a *delicate* cloth.

(b) Daintily pleasing, delightful. Yesterday we listened to a *deilcate* piece of music.

(c) Nicely constructed or adjusted, accurate, sensitive, as an instrument. A surgeon works with *delicate* instruments.

(d) Easily injured, tender, frail, fragile. He is a man of *deilcate* health.

(e) Requiring cautious treatment. The international situation has become very *delicate.*

(f) Refined and considerate, pure, chaste. He is a man of *deilcate* taste.

Deliver.

(a) To free from restraint , set free, rescue, release , save. O God, *Deliver* us from our sins !

(b) To hand over, transfer, give, give up, communicate. This shopkeeper takes the responsibility of *delivering* the goods to the homes of the customers.

(c) To relieve of a child. She has *delivered* a male baby.

(d) To utter, speak formally or officially. He *delivered* a fine speech.

(e) To send forth, discharge, give, as a blow. He *delivered* the robber a severe blow on the head.

(f) To carry to the destination of. The postman *delivered* mail.

Demonstration.

(a) A pointing out, the act of making known. I do not like unnecessary *demonstration* of one's ability.

(b) The exhibition and description of example in teaching an art or science. *Demonstration* is an important part of military instruction.

(c) A public exhibition of welcome, approval, or condemnation, as by a mass meeting or procession. The shopkeeper held a *demonstration* against the imposition of the new tax.

(d) A show of military force or of aggressive movement especially when intended as a feint, or in time of

peace as a menace. On the Pakistan Day there was held a *demonstration* of military power in Karachi.

(e) An exhibition and explanation of the fine points and workability of an article or commodity to be sold. This new model of the Ford car has been sent to India for *demonstration.*

Deny.

(a) To declare to be untrue, reject as false, contradict. The statement of Pakistan regarding the shooting of the P.A.F. plane has been *denied* by India.

(b) To refuse to give, withhold. He has been *denied* permission to take the examination.

(c) To refuse to acknowledge, disown. He has *denied* having made this statement.

(d) To declare to be non-existent, refuse to receive as real. How can you *deny* the existence of God?

Depose.

(a) To deprive of official rank, remove, degrade. The king has been *deposed* by the Crown Prince.

(b) To bear witness to state on oath, give testimony. The witness *deposed* in the court that he saw the accused committing the crime.

Depth.

(a) The state or degee of being deep, extent or distance downward, inward, or backward. The *depth* of the water in the middle of the ocean is very great.

(b) The innermost part. I thank you from the *depth* of my heart.

(c) Profundity of thought or feeling. It is difficult to gauge the *depth* of a mother's love for her son.

(d) The quality of being deep, crafty and scheming. Beware of him, he is a man of great *depth.*

Descend.

(a) To pass from the upper to the lower part of, go down, move from a higher to a lower point. When the train reached the station, he *descended* from his compartment.

(b) To pass down, as from generation to generation. He claims to have *descended* from the royal family.

(c) To lower oneself in worldly, social, or intellectual standing. In social life he has *descended* considerably, on account of his financial losses.

(d) To come violently or menacingly as from above, fall, make an attack. The German armies *descended* on Poland at the beginning of World War II.

Desperate.

(a) Without care for danger, reckless, as from despair. After committing one murder, a criminal becomes *desperate*.

(b) Resorted to in a last extremity, instigated by or denoting despair, hazardous, frantic, furious. At last the deposed king made a *desperate* attempt to regain the throne.

(c) Regarded as irremediable, despaired of. The patient is a *desperate* condition.

(d) Extremely or hopelessly bad, ourrageous. His attempt to cheat his own father is really *desperate*.

Determine.

(a) To reach or cause to reach definite purpose, resolve, decide, come to a decision. He is *determined* to stand first in the examination.

(b) To fix or give definite form to, settle, decree. The composition of the new committee has not yet been *determined*.

(c) To ascertain the exact truth about or the nature or value. It is difficult to *determine* the price of this article.

(d) To influence, regulate, or direct. It is demand which *determines* supply.

Digest.

(a) To assimilate physically or mentally. It is easy to *digest* vegetarian food. Before studying more you should *digest* what you have already studied.

(b) To tolerate patiently, submit, endure. It is difficult to *digest* his insult.

(Noun) (c) A systematic arrangement, as of writings, classified and abridged summary, as of news, compilation. Please prepare a *digest* of this book.

Dilate.

(a) To enlarge in all directions, swell, spread, or pull out, distend. When the monster *dilated* its mouth, the beasts of the forest were terrified.

(b) To speak or write diffusely, enlarge, expatiate. Please *dilate* upon this topic as I have not understood it properly.

Direct (Verb)

(a) To determine the direction of, cause to point straight toward a thing, aim. He *directed* his gun toward the thief.

(b) To guide. Will you please *direct* me to the railway station ?

(c) To govern, command, order. I do not like to be *directed* by him.

(d) To instruct or guide with authority, command. Major General Kochhar is *directing* the operations against the Nagas.

(e) Act as conductor or leader. Who is *directing* this expedition ?

(f) (Adjective) Straight, shortest, nearest. Which is the *direct* route to Karachi ?

(g) Straightforward, unambiguous, candid, plain. In your behaviour toward your friends you must always be *direct*.

(h) Of succession, lineal. He is in *direct* succession of the royal family.

Discharge (Verb)

(a) To go off, as a gun. While the sentry was sleeping his gun got *discharged*.

(b) To unload. The ships *discharged* their cargoes at the port.

(c) To remove an employee by dismissal. He has been *discharged* from service on account of disobedience.

(d) To send forth, emit. A pipe *discharges* water.

(e) To set free. The prisoner has been *discharged*.

(f) To relieve of an accusation or responsibility. You must *discharge* your responsibility toward your parents.

(g) To meet the requirement of. He is working hard in order to *discharge* his debts.

(Noun) (h) The act or process of *discharging*, a firing. Did you hear the *discharge* of the gun ?

(i) Dismissal. After his *discharge* from service he made frantic efforts to get a job.

(j) A certificate of release. He has got his *discharge* from the hospital.

(k) That which is discharged, emitted, or thrown out. *Discharge* from the ear is dangerous.

Dishonour.

(a) To deprive of honour, disgrace, insult. He is so rude that he *dishonours* even his parents.

(b) To violate the chastity of, seduce. He has been charged with *dishonouring* a young girl.

(c) To decline or fail to pay. His cheque has been *dishonoured* by the bank.

Dislodge.

(a) To remove, drive out, withdraw, or depart from a lodging or place of retirement or above, eject, displace. A few bricks have been *dislodged* from the wall.

(b) To compel to abandon a position or an entrenchment, drive out. They were successful in *dislodging* the enemy from his new position.

Dismiss.

(a) To put out of office or service by an act of authority, discharge. The head clerk has been *dismissed* from service on charges of corruption and negligence.

(b) To cause or allow to depart, send away. After listening to his message, the commander *dismissed* the messenger.

(c) To put away or aside, put beyond consideration. I have *dismissed* this matter altogether.

(d) To send out of court, reject, without further hearing. The case has been *dismissed* by the court.

Disorder.

(a) The state of being disorderliness. The whole room was in a state of *disorder*.

(b) A disturbance of the peace, an infraction of law or discipline, minor uprising or tumult. Certain unruly elements created *disorder* during the Holi festival.

(c) Derangement of the bodily or mental functionings, disease. He is suffering from some mental *disorder*.

Dispatch (Verb)

(a) To send off to some assigned destination, especially, to send off with haste, or by swift method of conveyance. A messenger was at once *dispached* to the commander.

(b) To transact with promptness, dispose of (matters) quickly, hasten, bring things to prompt conclusion. Let us *dispatch* this business, and not waste time unnecessarily.

(c) To execute, kill summarily. The ringleader was *dispatched* by the order of the commander.

(Noun) (d) A message sent by special means and with haste, as by telegram, especially, a communication on public matters sent by one official to another. The District Magistrate has received an urgent *dispatch* from the Chief Minister.

Dispose.

(a) To set in order, arrange, settle. This matter has not yet been properly *disposed*.

(b) To direct the mind of, incline. He is not *disposed* to listen to my advice.

(c) To make alienate, as property. He has *disposed* of his bungalow.

Dispute (Verb)

(a) To question, challenge, controvert. No one can *dispute* my claim to this house.

(b) To argue about, discuss, debate. He is in the habit of *disputing* even about minor points unnecessarily.

(c) To strive or contend, for compete, as for a prize contest. So many competitors are *disputing* for this prize.

(d) (Noun) An altercation, wrangle, quarrel. A *dispute*

has arisen between the two brothers regarding the distribution of property.

Dissolve.

(a) To change from a solid into a fluid condition, to pass into solution. Salt *dissolves* in water.

(b) To disperse. The President has the power to *dissolve* the Parliament.

(c) To terminate. The partnership has been *dissolved.*

(d) To set aside, annul or abrogate. The old treaty between China and Tibet has been *dissolved.*

(e) To break up, disintegrate, destroy, decomposes, fade, vanquish. The conqueror succeeded in *dissolving* all opposition.

Distract.

(a) To divert or turn aside, as the mind from a subject. When the mind is tired, we should have some entertainment to *distract* it.

(b) To bewilder, confuse. The news of his failure in the examination *distracted* him completely.

(c) To make frantic, craze. Repeated misfortunes have *distracted* his mind.

Diverge.

(a) To extend in different directions from the same point. The rays coming from the candle *diverge* in all directions.

(b) To deviate. He has the habit of *diverging* from the main point in the course of his speech.

(c) To differ. These two view-points *diverge* from each other considerably.

Divine (Adjective)

(a) Proceeding to, proceeding from, or of the nature of

God, or of a god, sacred. I have been able to write all these books under *divine* guidance.

(b) Addressed or offered up to God in service or adoration, religious, holy. A *divine* service was held in the church as a thanks giving on the day of victory.

(c) Altogether excellent or admirable, godlike. Maulvi Ashraf has a *divine* face.

(Noun)

(d) One versed in divinity, a theologian, a clergyman. A few Muslim *divines* from Pakistan are visiting India.

(Verb)

(e) To find out or fortell by assumed supernatural aid, prognosticate. Some holy men are gifted with the faculty of *divining* the future. No one can *divine* what is in store for us.

Double (Adj.)

(a) Having two of a sort together, being in pairs, coupled. There are a few *double* bed rooms in this hotel.

(b) Twice as large. The area of this room is *double* the area of the other room.

(c) Twofold, hence, ambiguous, deceitful. Beware of him. He is a *double*-faced man.

(Noun)

(d) A person or thing that closely resembles another. It is said that every person in this world has a *double*.

(e) A player or singer who understudies the part of a principal artist, so as to be able to supply his or her place in case of illness. In the theatre the Principal actors have their *doubles*.

(Verb)

(f) To increase by an equal number, quantity or amount. His income has recently been *doubled*.

(g) To pass round or by, march, or sail round. Drake was the first sailor to *double* the Cape of Good Hope.

Down (Adv.)

(a) From a higher to a lower level. He has gone *down* in health.

(b) At the lowest point. He is completely *down* these days.

(c) To a smaller bulk. All his speech can be boiled *down* to a few sentences.

(d) To a lower price. Prices of foodstuffs must go *down* considerably otherwise the poor people will suffer tremendously.

(e) On the counter, into the hand. You must pay cash *down* for these articles.

(f) Into complete or close application. You must get *down* to work if you want to succeed in life.

(Verb)

(g) To knock down, fall or sink, overflow, subdue. The wrestler *downed* his rival.

Draft (Noun)

(a) A plan, outline or sketch. A *draft* of the Third Five Year Plan has been prepared.

(b) A writing of articles or propositions as framed or drawn up, but not adopted or enacted. Please prepare a *draft* of this application for approval.

(c) An order drawn by one party or person on another for the payment of money to a third. He has sent

me a *draft* of Rs. 2000/- on the State Bank of Pakistan Lahore.

(d) That which tends to reduce or exhaust by drawing away a part. This disease has proved to be a *draft* on my physical vitality.

(Verb)

(e) To outline in writing, sketch, delineate. Please *draft* this memorandum.

Drain (Verb)

(a) To draw off by degrees, as a fluid. Some steps must be taken to *drain* the rain water which collects in the streets.

(b) To make exhausting demands upon. Hard work has *drained* his health.

(c) To become empty and exhausted. Extravagance *drains* one's purse.

(Noun)

(d) The act of draining, continuous strain. Continuous hard work has proved a *drain* on his health.

(e) A drain-pipe. During the rain the *drains* overflow with water.

Draw.

(a) Pull., haul. He is *drawing* water from the well.

(b) Attract. A magnet *draws* a piece of iron.

(c) Extract. The dentist *drew* his aching tooth.

(d) Unsheathe. On hearing these insulting words the brave Rajput *drew* his sword.

(e) To call for and receive, as from fund. You have no right to *draw* from this fund.

(f) To infer, deduce. What conclusion do you *draw* from his speech ?

(g) To write out for legal or business use. Please *draw* this application.

(h) To stretch. Wires can be *drawn* out of gold and silver.

(i) To discontinue, as a game, without completion. As neither of the teams could score a goal, the match was *drawn.*

(j) To cause to talk, elicit information from. By cross-examination the lawyers *draw* out the witness.

(k) To move. When I sat near him, he *drew* away from me.

Drone (Verb)

(a) To utter monotonously and with a dull, humming sound. The bees are *droning* near the hive.

(b) To spend idly, live in idolence. Why are you *droning* away your life ?

(Noun)

(c) A dull, monotonous, humming sound, as of a bee. You can hear the *drone* of the bees at some distance from the hive.

(d) A male bee, that gathers no honey, an idler. You must do some work, it is no use living like a *drone.*

Drop (Noun)

(a) A very small quantity of anything. There is not even a *drop* of water in the glass.

(b) A sudden fall. There has been a *drop* in temperature on account of rain.

(c) A fall in prices. The stocks took a *drop.*

(Verb)

(d) To fall or let fall in drop. He *dropped* the book from his hands.

(e) To lower. He suddenly *dropped* his voice.

(f) To stop, dismiss. He has *dropped* the idea of going Delhi.

(g) To write and send hastily and informally. As soon as he reached his destination, he *dropped* a letter of his safe arrival to his parents.

(h) To omit hastily or incorrectly, as in writing or in speech. While quoting down his speech he *dropped* a few sentences.

(i) To fall prone or dead. On being shot at, the man *dropped* down dead.

(j) To fall to the rear, withdraw. At the last moment he was *dropped* from the team.

(k) To set down as from a conveyance. Will you please *drop* me at my house ?

Dry (Adj.)

(a) Lacking moisture. The weather is very *dry* these days.

(b) Lacking interest, lifeless, dull. He delivered a very *dry* speech yesterday.

(c) Subject to or in favour of a prohibitory liquor law. Bombay is a *dry* city.

(d) Not giving milk, as a *dry* cow.

(e) Tearless. In spite of suffering from great misfortunes his eyes remained *dry*.

(f) Wanting in cordiality, not genial. He is a very *dry* person.

(Verb)

(g) To make or become dry, evaporate, wither. The clothes have not yet *dried*.

(h) To cease or cause to cease to flow. During the summer the ponds *dry* up.

Dubious.

(a) Unsettled in judgment or opinion, in a state of doubt, doubtful. When I met him last, he was in a *dubious* state of mind.

(b) Causing doubt, doubtful. He is a man of *dubious* intentions.

(c) Of uncertain result, not yet settled. Problematic. The Prime Minister's visit to this place is still *dubious*

(d) Of questionable propriety, open to objection, especially of a moral kind, or to suspicion, questionable. His moral conduct is *dubious*.

(e) Being the cause or occasion of doubt, difficult of explanation, equivocal. He made a *dubious* statement in the Parliament.

Due (Adj.)

(a) Owing and demandable, especially, payable because of the arrival of the time set or agreed upon. I have got still four months' rent *due* from him.

(b) That should be rendered or given, justly claimable, appropriate. We should give *due* respect to our parents.

(c) Suitable, lawful, sufficient, regular. He has been getting *due* reward for his labour.

(d) Appointed or expected to arrive, having had time to arrive. The train is now *due*.

(e) That may be charged or attributed, ascribable. He has not arrived *due* to bad weather.

(Noun)

(f) That which is owed or rightly required, a debt or obligation. You must pay back your *dues*.

(g) Legal charge or fee. He is very punctual in paying his club *dues*.

(Adv.)

(h) Directly, exactly. The Pole star shines in the sky *due* north.

Dull.

(a) Not sharp or keen, having a blunt edge or point. The blade of this knife is *dull*.

(b) Not acute or intense. I have a *dull* pain in the head.

(c) Not quick, as in thought, sluggish, listless, stupid; lacking in perception, sensibility or responsiveness. His servant is very *dull*.

(d) Not brisk or active. The shoe-maker is very *dull* these days.

(e) Not bright or spirited, wearisome, boring. He delivered a *dull* speech.

(f) Sad. I am feeling very *dull* these days.

(g) Lacking lustre, cloudy, dim. The weather today is very *dull*.

(h) Of sounds, indistinct, heavy, muffled. A *dull* sound was heard in the forest.

Dummy (Noun)

(a) One who is dumb, a mute, hence, a stupid person, dolt. I do not care for him, he is a *dummy*.

(b) A silent person, as an actor without a speaking part. He has no speaking part in the play, he is only a *dummy*.

(c) A model, a figure, on which clothes can be displayed. You will *dummy* in the show window of a draper's shop.

(d) A figure stuffed with straw or sawdust, used in bayonet practice. The soldiers are having bayonet practice with a *dummy*.

(e) A person who represents another in a transaction but who poses as acting for himself. Why are you so much worried about him, he is a mere *dummy*.

(Adj.)

(f) Sham, counterfeit. The soldiers were firing *dummy* ammunition.

(g) Made to resemble some object, but having no real use, artificial. He has put up a *dummy* door in his house.

Dump (Verb)

(a) To throw or empty out in a large quantity, especially by tilting it. The truck drivers take the parcels from the market and *dump* them at the railway station.

(b) To throw (goods or securities) on the market in quantity, regardless of price. The shoe manufacturers have *dumped* the market.

(c) To unload upon a foreign market (goods for which there is little or no demand at home), to sell (surplus goods) abroad below the ordinary trade rates. The Government of Pakistan must take steps to prevent the *dumping* of foreign goods in Pakistan.

(Noun)

(d) A dumping ground, especially, a place where city refuse is dumped. The *dump* must be at a considerable distance from the city.

(e) A place where ammunition, stores, or supplies are held for rapid distribution. In every regimental centre there is a *dump*.

(f) A poor, ill kept dwelling or place. The poor man is living in a *dump*.

(g) A gloomy state of mind, melancholy (used in plural) Why are you in *dumps* today ?

Duty.

(a) That which one is bound, by any natural, legal or moral obligation, to pay, do or perform. We have a *duty* to our parents.

(b) Specific obligatory service or function, as of a soldier, sailor, etc. He is on sea *duty* these days.

(c) The obligation to do that which is prescribed or required, especially, by the moral law, moral obligation, right action. We must always do our *duty*.

(d) An import or customs tax, as upon goods imported, exported, or consumed. The *duty* on textile goods has been increased.

(e) A formal expression of respect. It is my *duty* to serve you.

Dwell.

(a) To have a fixed abode, reside. He *dwells* in the fashionable locality of the town.

(b) To linger, as on a subject, pause, expatiate. In his speech in the Parliament the Prime Minister *dwelt* on Indian's foreign policy.

c) To remain, continue in a state or place. He has been *dwelling* in Lahore for the last two years.

Earnest (Adjective)

(a) Intent and direct in purpose, zealous, fervent. He is very *earnest* in his work.

(b) Marked by deep feeling or conviction, heartfelt, hearty. He offered *earnest* prayers to God.

(c) Requiring careful consideration, serious, important. Sudden rise in the price of foodgrains is an *earnest* matter requiring immediate attention of Government

(d) (Noun) Money paid in advance to bind a bargain. He has paid Rs. 2000/- as *earnest* money for the purchase of this bungalow.

Economy.

(a) Disposition to save or spare, carefulness, in outlay, freedom from extravagance or waste, frugality, as, a man of *economy*, *economy* of words, *economy* in dress.

(b) Cheapness in operation, relative or absolute as expressed in stream, fuel or money. Some measures should be adopted to exercise *economy* in fuel.

(c) The management of household matters, usually with a qualifying adjective, as domestic *economy*.

(d) Any practical system in which means are adjusted to ends, especially in the natural world, as the *economy* of nature, the animal *economy*, the *economy* of a plant.

(e) The practical adjustment, organisation, or administration of affairs of resources, especially of industrial resources of a state, as, political *economy*.

(f) A method of divine management of human affairs or a system of laws and regulations, rites, and ceremonies, the holy scheme of creation and redemption, specifically any particular method of divine government, as the Mosaic *economy*.

Effect. (Noun)

(a) A result or product of some cause of agency, a consequence. Smoking has an injurious *effect* on health.

(b) The substance of a statement, gist. The *effect* of the Prime Minister's speech has been published in the papers.

(c) Fact or reality. In *effect* he is an honest man.

(d) Movable goods (plural). He has moved all his *effects* to his new house.

(e) A mental state or attitude resulting from observation or external impression. The *effect* of this picture on the children's mind is bad.

(f) (Verb) To bring about, bring to an issue or to full success, cause, produce. Some steps must be taken to *effect* improvement in administration.

(g) To achieve, accomplish. Many reforms have been *effected* by the Congress Government.

Egg. (Noun)

(a) A body containing the germ and food-yolk of birds, insects, reptiles, or fishes, enclosed in membranous or shelly covering. The hen has laid six *eggs*.

(b) (Verb) To pelt with eggs. When the unpopular member visited his constituency. He was *egged* by the people.

(c) To instigate or incite, urge. He was *egged* on by his brother to commit this crime.

Elect.

(a) To choose for an office. He has been *elected* President of the Managing Committee.

(b) To make a choice or selection. Please *elect* which watch you want.

(c) To select as a course of study in school or college. He has *elected* History as his major subject rof the B.A. (Hons).

(d) (Adj). Elected to office, but not yet in charge. Who is the President *elect* of the next session of the Muslim League ?

(e) Selected, chosen, picked out. Christ is considered by the Christians as *elect* of God.

Elevate.

(a) To raise from a lower to a higher place, rank, or character, promote, exalt. On account of his efficiency he has been *elevated* in his department.

(b) To raise the spirits of, cheer, inspire. The news of his success in the examination *elevated* him greatly.

Eminent.

(a) High in position, merit, esteem, distinguished, promiment, conspicuous, as, an *eminent* scholar, *eminent* services.

(b) Rising above other things, high in relative position, lofty, as, an *eminent* tower.

Empty.

(a) Having nothing within, containing nothing, void, vacant, often with reference to particular, usual, or proper contents, as food or inhabitants, as, an *empty* pitcher.

(b) Without force, weight, value, or meaning, as *empty* protestations, *empty* promises.

(c) Without substance or significance, hollow, unreal, unsubstantial. Some people think that life is an *empty* dream.

(d) Destitute of intelligence, ideas, manners, etc., senseless, insane, frivolous, contemptible, as, *embty* talk.

(e) Being without supplies, etc., unsupplied, unsatisfied, unfed. The soldiers went for ammunition, but returned *empty*.

(f) Not carrying or drawing anything, as, *empty* hands.

(g) Having no fruit, barren. These trees are *empty* in summer.

Encounter (Noun)

(a) A coming together, especially when casual or unexpected. When the student was roaming about in the verandah, he had an *encounter* with the Principal.

(b) A hostile meeting, contest, battle. In an *encounter* between the police party and the dacoits, several policemen were injured.

(c) (Verb) To come upon, meet as an adversary, meet face to face or in conflict. While going through the forest, he *encountered* his old enemy.

Encroach.

(a) To invade partially or insidiously and appropriate the possessions or province of another. The water is *encroaching* on the land.

(b) To trench on another's limits by gradual usurpation or intrusion, transgress the just or established bound. He is trying to *encroach* on my rights.

(c) To make inroads, infringe. Age *encroaches* on one's faculties.

Encumber.

(a) To obstruct or hinder in action or movement, impede with obstacle, embarrass, weigh down, perplex. The old man is *encumbered* with cares.

(b) To charge or burden with financial obligations, as debts or mortgages. This house is heavily *encumbered.*

(c) To make complicated or difficult. You are unnecessarily *encumbering* this problem.

End (Noun)

(a) The terminal point or part of any material object that has length. His house is situated at the *end* of the street.

(b) The conclusion of any work or operation. We will soon be reaching the *end* of our discussion.

(c) To purpose in view. The *end* does not justify the means.

(d) An inevitable or natural consequence. Suffering is the *end* of sin.

(e) The close of life. The old man is nearing his *end.*

(Verb) (f) To finish. We have just *ended* our breakfast.

(g) To kill or die. He *ended* himself by taking poison.

Endorse.

(a) To write upon the back of, especially to write one's name on the back of a cheque, or draft to assign it or to guarantee its payment. Please *endorse* this eheque before presenting it to the bank.

(b) To indicate receipt (of a sum) by signing one's name. Please *endorse* the payment of this bill.

(c) To give sanction to. Every Act of the Parliament has to be *endorsed* by the President before it becomes a law.

Endow.

(a) To bestow a permanent fund or income upon. He has *endowed* a large fund for the establishment of a hospital.

(b) To furnish or equip, as with talents or natural gifts. He has been *endowed* with deep insight into political problems.

Endure.

(a) To have duration, continue, last. Youth cannot *endure.*

(b) To withstand or bear, as pain, sorrow, or destructive force, without yielding, suffer patiently. In this life one has *endure* all sorts of hardships.

(c) To tolerate, permit. I cannot *endure* this sort of impertinence on the part of my servant.

Enfranchise.

(a) To endow with a franchise, as the right to vote. All the adults in India have been *enfranchised.*

(b) To set free, as from bondage. At the end of the Civil War all slaves of the U. S. A. were *enfranchised.*

(c) To adopt, as foreign words. Many Latin and French words have been *enfranchised* in the English language.

Engage.

(a) To bind (oneself) or obtain by promise. He has been *engaged* to a beautiful girl.

(b) To occupy, to be engrossed or involved. Don't waste your time. Keep yourself *engaged*.

(c) To obtain the services of, hire. He has recently *engaged* a servant.

(d) To begin battle or join in conflict with. The police party soon *engaged* the decoits in an encounter.

Engagement.

(a) The act of engaging. The *engagement* of a good domestic servant is a great problem.

(b) Betrothal. His *engagement* has recently taken place.

(c) An obligation, agreement, promise, contract. I could not attend the meeting on account of a previous *engagement*.

(d) An entering into or being in battle, a battle. They had several *engagements* with the enemy.

Engrave.

(a) Cut or carve (marks, letters, figures, designs etc., on wood, stone, glass or metal). Aslam *engraved* a design on a metal plate.

(b) Impress deeply, fix in the memory. The scene is *engraved* on my memory.

Enlist.

(a) To engage and place upon the lists for service, also, to enter voluntarily the military or naval service. When the war broke out, he *enlisted* himself as a soldier

(b) To gain the interest and assistance to obtain the support or help. He has *enlisted* the support of his colleagues for his cause. He *enlisted* his sympathy in the cause of charity.

(c) Give one's help to ; enter the service of. He *enlisted* himself under the banner of freedom (i.e. He offered himself to fight for the cause of freedom .

Enter.

(a) Come or go into. The train *entered* a tunnel. The idea never *entered* my head once (i.e. did not come into my mind).

(b) Join, become a member of, as to enter a school, college, club, etc. Shall you *enter* the Army or the Navy (i.e. become an officer in). He wanted to *enter* the church (i.e. become a priest). He *entered* the church(=went into the building).

(c) Add a name to a list, enrol. I want to *enter* my name for the high jump (i.e. put my name in the list of competitors). Are you going to *enter* yourself for the examination (i.e. be a candidate).

(d) Make a note or record of. You'd better *enter* the engagement in your diary or you will forget it. He *entered* the sum in his account book.

(e) To begin. He *entered* into conversation with him.

Entertain.

(a) To receive and care for, as a guest. When I went to Karachi, he *entertained* me very well.

(b) To afford amusement to, divert. A group of musicians *entertained* the audience. We were all *entertained* by his tricks.

(c) To take into consideration, keep in mind, as an opinion. Why are you *entertaining* such doubts in your mind ?

Enthral.

(a) To bring under an overmastering influence, charm. The musical programme *enthralled* the audience. We were *enthralled* by an exciting story.

(b) Enslave. She has completely *enthralled* him.

Entry.

(a) The act of coming or going in, entranc e. his *entry* into the room. The army made a triumphal *entry* in the enemy's capital.

(b) A place of entrance, a small hallway. Which is the *entry* to the hall ?

(c) The act of entering anything in a register, list etc., or the item, name, or statement entered. Have you made an *entry* in the register ? Please make an *entry* of these chairs in the furniture register.

(d) A contestant listed for a race, prize competition. There are only a few *entries* for the three-legged race.

Enunciate.

(a) Say or pronounce. The speaker *enunciated* his words clearly.

(b) To declare definitely. The scientist *enunciated* a new theory.

Epoch.

(a) A point in the outward course of history fro ; succeeding years are counted. The atomic bomb marks an *epoch* in the history of war.

(b) An interval of time or series of years, regarded as a whole, memorable for extraordinary events and far-reaching results, any definite period of history. The Gupta period was a glorious *epoch* in India's history.

(c) Any minor subdivision of geologic time, a time interval greater than an age but less than a period as, the Pleistocene *epoch*.

Equal.

(a) Of the same degree with another, or with each other, as in magnitude or value, neither greater nor less. We are *equal* in height. He speaks English and Arabic with *equal* ease.

(b) Equable. A father must give *equal* treatment to his sons.

(c) Adequate for the purpose, commensurate. He proved himself *equal* to the task. He was equal to the occasion (=was able to deal with it.)

(d) Having the same rank, rights, or importance. He talked to his employer as if he were his *equal*. Is he your *equal* in strength ?

(e) Be equal to. He *equals* me in strength but not in intelligence.

Equip.

(a) To furnish or fit out with all needful supplies for any purpose. Our army is *equipped* with the most modern weapons. *Equip* soldiers with uniforms and weapons.

(b) To address, array. He was *equipping* himself for the evening party.

Equivocal

(a) Having a doubtful meaning, susceptible of different interpretations. The statement of the Chinese Prime Minister regarding the Tibet revolt is highly *equivocal*.

(b) Of uncertain significance, origin, character, or value, questionable. He is a man of *equivocal* character.

Erect (Verb).

(a) To rear or set up, as a building, build. Many new buildings have been *erected* in this locality.

(b) To construct or establish, found, form. Einstein *erected* a new theory of relativity.

(c) To set up in an upright or perpendicular position, lift up. The soldiers *erected* the flagpole. On hearing the noise the dog *erected* his ears.

(Adj.)

(d) Upright in position, form, or person, vertical. That old man always walks *erect*.

(e) Free from depression or humiliation. The prisoner held his head *erect* in the court.

(f) Attentive, alert. The sentry at the gate is always *erect*.

Errant.

(a) Roving or wandering. The cuckoo is an *errant* bird.

(b) Erring, erratic. The *errant* son was admonished by his father.

Erratic.

(a) Not conforming to rules or standards, irregular, eccentric. He is a man of *erratic* nature.

(b) Wandering, straying. Comets are *erratic* plannets.

(c) Transported from the original site by natural agencies, as, *erratic* rocks or gravel.

Espcape (Verb)

(a) To flee (from a person, danger, etc.) get away safely, elude. The Dalai Lama successfully *eseaped* from the Chinese hands. Two of the prisoners have *escaped*.

(b) To receive or enjoy immunity or exemption from harm, custody, annoyance, etc. No one can *escape* death.

(c) To slip out or away from, especially, to be uttered inadvertantly. I am sorry that these improper words *escaped* my tongue.

(d) To slip from the notice or memory of. The prisoner *escaped* the notice of the sentry. This fact completely *escaped* my memory. His name *escapes* me for the moment (=I cannot recall it).

(e) To find egress from confinement or restraint. Water *escapes* from a leak. Make a hole and let the water *escape*.

(Noun)

(f) A successful flight from, or evasion, of custody, pursuit, danger, injury or annoyance. After his *escape* from Tibet the Dalai Lama has been given asylum by the Indian Government. There have been very few successful *escapes* from this prison. I congratulate you on your *escape* from shipwreck.

(g) Mental relief from monotony, anxiety, etc, as literature of *escape*.

(h) Issue, as of a fluid, leakage. The *escape* from the boiler must be stopped forthwith.

Escort. (Verb)

(a) To accompany for the purpose of guarding or for companionship. Will you please *escort* me to the railway station ?

(b) To conduct. The President was *escorted* to the rostrum by the Vice-Chancellor.

(c) Convey. During the war merchant ships are *escorted* by warships.

(Noun)

(d) A guard accompanying a person or property in transit, for protection, surveillance, as compulsion or as a mark of respect. The prisoner was *escorted* to the court by two policemen.

(e) Safeguard, protection. As his life is in danger, he applied to the District Magistrate for *escort.*

Espouse.

(a) To marry. It is the duty of a man to love the woman he has *espoused.*

(b) To take upon oneslf the advocacy or defence of, assume interest in, make one's own. Quaid-i-Azam espoused the cause of unity, faith and discipline.

Essay (Verb)

(a) To try to do or accomplish, especially something difficult, attempt. He *essayed* to climb the hill.

(b) To put to the test or try (a person or thing), test the nature, quality, etc. Before buying cloth, one must *essay* it.

(Noun)

(c) A literary composition on some special subject. He wrote an *essay* on Pakistan's foreign policy.

(d) An endeavour , attempt, effort. He made an *essay* to win the first prize in boxing.

Essence.

The inner nature or most important quality of a thing. Is the *essence* of morality right intention ? The two things are the same in outward form but different in *essence.* What you say is the *essence* of nonsense.

Essential.

(a) Of or pertaining to the essence or intrinsic nature of

anything, substantial, basal, characteristic. Humility is the *essential* of gentlemanliness.

(b) Indispensable, necessary or highly important as to success or completeness, absolutely requisite, cardinal. Hard work is *essential* for success in life. Is wealth essential to happiness ? Wanted a good cook ; long experience *essential*.

(c) Constituting, containing, or derived from the essence or any distinguishing constituent, as of a plant, constitutive, as, *essential* oils.

(d) Having real existence, real, actul, distinguishing from accidental. Some philosophers think that life on earth is not *essential* but accidental.

Establish.

(a) To settle or fix firmly, place on a permanent footing, settle securely, as in business, found, ordain, institute. His business is now firmly *established*.

(b) To prove the truth of, verify, substantiate, as, to *establish* a disputed will. He gave all sorts of arguments to *establish* the existence of God.

(c) To make firm, stable, or constant, build up, strengthen, restore. You must spare no pains to *establish* your health.

(d) To render valid by approval, ratify, sanction. His right to his ancestral property has been *established* by the court.

Establishment.

(a) The act of establishing. After his *establishment* in business he began to live an easy life.

(b) Anything established, as the body of persons composing a business organisation, household, or any public or private institution, together with the premises they occupy. As he has to live away from his family, he has to run two *establishments*. Cycle industry does not need a big *establishment*.

(c) An organised or the force employed in administring it, especially, a military or naval organisation or the quota of, officers and men belonging to it. Rawalpindi is the headquarters of Pakistan's establishment.

Esteem. (Noun)

(a) Favourable opinion or estimation on the basis of worth especially that based on moral characteristics, respect, regard. Miss Fatima Jinnah enjoys the *esteem* of the Pakistani masses.

(b) Character that commands respect or consideration, estimableness. He is a person of *esteem.*

(c) (Verb) To regard as having worth or excellence prize. Everybody *esteems* Mr. Azam's statesmanship in handling the refugee affairs.

(d) To hold in estimation (favourable or unfavourable) value, deem, estimate. We *esteem* it a great honour to receive you as a guest in our house.

(e) High regard. He lowered himself in our *esteem* by this foolish behaviour. We all have the greatest *esteem* for you.

Estimate (Verb)

(a) To calculate, compute. Please *estimate* the hardships involved in this work.

(b) To assign a value to, rate. Please *estimate* the cost of this building. We *estimate* that it would take three months to finish the work. I *estimate* his income at Rs. 5000.

(c) To form a general opinion about. It is difficult to *estimate* his real character.

(d) (Noun) A valuation based on opinion or roughly made from imperfect or incomplete data, a calculation not professedly exact, appraisement, also, a statement, as by a builder, in regard to the cost of certain work. The contractors have given different *estimates* of the proposed building.

(e) Carefully weighed judgment, formal opinion. What is your *estimate* of his character ? I do not know enough about him to form an *estimate* of his abilities.

Eternal.

(a) Having neither beginning nor end of existence, infinite in duration. God is *eternal*.

(b) Having no end, everlasting. Let us hope that our friendship will prove *eternal* life.

(c) Continued without interruption, perpetual. They say that in Heaven there is *eternal* happiness.

(d) Independent of time or its conditions, or of the things that are perishable, unchangeable, immutable, also, of or pertaining to eternity. The love of God for. His creatures is *eternal*.

(e) Appearing interminable, perpetual, incessant, often implying weariness or disgust. I am tired of his *eternal* complaints. Stop this *eternal* chatter.

Ethereal.

(a) Having the nature of ether or air, hence, light, airy, fine, subtle, exquisite, of unearthly delicacy, spiritual. The sage in mediation enjoys *ethereal* bliss.

(b) Existing in or belonging to the ether or upper air, aerial, heavenly. Angels are *ethereal* beings.

Evacuate.

(a) Leave empty. To evacuate a fort.

(b) Remove a person from a place or district (e.g. One considered to be dangerous in time of war) : The women and children were *evacuated* to the country.

Even (Adj.)

(a) Free from inequalities or irregularities, level, uniform, smooth. The surface of this table is not *even*.

(b) Divisible by 2 without remainder, said of numbers. Eight is an *even* number. The pages on the left side of a book have *even* numbers.

(c) Without advantage on either side, of the samn character, equal, fair, impartial. He has given as *even* judgment in this case.

(d) Unvarying in disposition, action or quality. One should keep an *even* temper under all circumstances.

(e) (Adj). To a like degree, at the very time, so far or so much as, exactly, precisely, fully, quite, used to express emphasis, surprise, concession, or extension to what might not be expected, as, *even* to the end, intelligible *even* to a child.

(f) As much as, yet. They would not believe the report, nor *even* the evidence.

(g) Smoothly, regularly, evenly. His verses run *even*. His *even* breathing showed that he had got over his excitement. His work is not very *even* (=it varies in quality.)

(h) (Of amounts, distances, value) equal. Our scores are now *even*. The two horses were *even* in the race.

(i) Not easily disturbed. Mrs. Saleem is an *even* tempered wife.

(j) Used to invite a comparison between what is stated and what might have been the case, what might have happened, been done. He never *even* opened the letter (so he certainly did not read it). He did not answer *even* my letter (not to mention letters from others).

It was cold there *even* in July (so you may imagine how cold it was in winter). *Even* a child can understand the book (so adults can certainly do so).

(k) (With comparatives) still, yet. You know *even* less about it than I do.

Ever.

(a) Used in negative, and interrogative sentences, and in sentences expressing doubt or conditions) ; Nothing *ever* happens in the village. She seldom, if *ever*, goes to the cinema.

(b) (With the present perfect tense, in questions) at any

time upto the present. Have you *ever* been to Kashmir ?

(c) After a comparative or superlative ! It is raining harder than *ever* (= it has been raining so far.)

It is more necessary than *ever* (than it has been so far), for all of us to work hard. This is the best work you have *ever* done.

Did you ever ! Used to express surprise, incredulity, etc. Well, did you *ever* hear such nonsense !

Exact. (Adj).

(a) Perfectly confirmed to a standard, nicely, adjusted, strictly accurate. or correct, precise. What is the *exact* price of this article ?

(b) Accurately or pricisely conceived or expressed, characterised by definite knowledge, or principles, rigorously determined, definite. He is not *exact* in his thinking.

(c) Capable of yielding results of high precision and accuracy. A chronometre is an *exact* instrument.

(d) (Verb) To compel the yielding or payment of, extort, to demand as a right. During the British regime in India high taxes were *exacted* from the poor peasants.

(e) Require urgently, make necessary, work that *exacts* care and attention.

Exalt.

(a) To raise or elevate in position or rank. He has been *exalted* to the higher rank in the department on account of his efficiency.

(b) To pay high honour to, magnify, glorify. Every Pakistani *exalts* the name of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

(c) To fill with delight, satisfaction, or confidence, elate.

The news of his success in the examination *eualted* him very much.

Excess.

(a) That which passes the ordinary, reasonable, or required limit. *Excess* of anything is bad. Do not carry your grief to *excess*. She is generous to *excess*.

(b) Inordinate gratification of appetite, immoderation, intemperance (in eating and drinking). In his young days he lived a life of *excess*.

(c) The amount by which one thing is greater than another. What is the *excess* of eight over six.

(d) (Pl. personal acts which go beyond the limits of good behaviour, morality or humanity. The *excesses* (acts of cruelty) committed by the troops when they occupied the capital will never be forgotten. extra ; additional ! *excess* fare (e.g. for travelling farther than is allowed by one's ticket) ; *excess* luggage—weight above what may be carried free ; *excess* profits duty——extra tax on profits increased by, e.g. war conditions.

Execute.

(a) To carry through to completion, accomplish, perform, put in force. It is no use merely making plans, you must *execute* them.

(b) To make legal or valid, complete. The decree of the court has not yet been *executed*.

(c) To put to death, especially in accordance with legal sentence. The murderer has been *executed*.

(d) To perform, as a musical composition, produce, as a work of art. The play was beautifully *executed* by Radio Pakistan.

Exercise. (Verb)

(a) To employ actively, exert, make use of. You must *exercise* your talents.

(b) To train for the sake of well being or development, as the muscles or mind, take *exercise*, give *exercise* to, as to *exercise* a horse.

(c) To execute or practise, discharge the function, duties, or requirements of, as, to *exercise* authority, a calling, or an office.

(d) To put forth as result of activity, communicate, impart, as, to *exercise* a happy influence.

(e) To practise, make a habit of, used in the passive and reflexively. He has been *exercised* in good works.

(f) (Noun) Activity for health, development, or training. In order to keep healthy one must take *exercise* regularly.

(g) An act of speaking, reading etc. The teacher gives the student an *exercise* in arithmetic every day.

Expand.

(a) To enlarge the dimensions of, without increasing the substance, spread out, distend, dilate. Heat *expands* metals.

(b) To increase in range or scope, widen, extend. He has *expanded* his business.

(c) To spread out by unfolding or extending, open, display. A flower *expands* its petals.

(d) To elaborate a (discussion), treat more exhaustively points already mentioned. Please *expand* these points.

Exploit (Noun)

(a) A deed or act especially one marked by heroism, daring, skill, or brilliancy. The Rajputs were known for their *exploits* in the fields of battle.

(b) (Verb) To put to advantageous use, take advantage of, especially to utilise in selfish schemes. The capitalists *exploit* the people.

(c) To put to use, make completely, available. The Government of Pakistan are trying to *exploit* the natural resources of the country.

Expose.

(a) To lay open to any influence or action, put in the way of any power or operation, leave to the action of any force or circumstance. If you travel through the forest at night, you are *exposing* yourself to danger.

(b) To remove or take out from concealment and present to observation, exhibit. The merchants *expose* their articles in the show windows.

(c) To disclose the real character or meaning of, or the truth concerning, cause to be generally known, reveal, lay bare. The conspiracy to set fire to the Parliament House was prematurely *exposed.*

Express (Verb)

(a) To set forth or manifest to the observation or understanding, especially by written or spoken language, make known, state. He has *expressed* his intention to study abroad.

(b) Reflexively, to alter or put forth the thoughts of. He *expressed* himself in good English.

(c) To send by express. He *expressed* the package.

(d) To delineate, convey the meaning of (ideas, emotions, etc.) The painter *expresses* himself through his pictures.

(Adj.)

(e) Set forth distinctly, explicit, plain. I have given him *express* directions on this subject.

(f) Specially prepared. There was *express* provision for the strangers.

(g) Done, travelling, or carried with speed or in haste. An *express* train goes from Lahore to Karachi.

(Adv.)

(h) With speed, not stopping at local stations. This train runs *express.*

(Noun)

(i) A message, dispatch, special communication sent with speed, also, a messenger, bearing dispatches, a courier I received an *express* letter. An *express* messenger was sent to break the news of victory.

Extend.

(a) To make or become larger in time, space, or scope, enlarge, lengthen, prolong. He has got his leave *extended.*

(b) To reach or stretch out. He has never *extended* his hand before any one.

(c) To hold out for the acceptance of others, proffer. They *extended* a warm reception to the guests:

Extract (Verb)

(a) To draw or pull out. He got his tooth *extracted.*

(b) To obtain from a substance by mechanical or chemical means, especially by solution, distillation or pressure. The juice *extracted* from grapes is very sweet and health-giving.

(c) To derive or infer. What meaning do you *extract* from his speech ?

(d) To select for citation. He has *extracted* a few passages from the book.

(e) To get or draw out by effort. You must *extract* pleasure from daily toil.

(Noun)

(f) A selection from a book, a passage quoted. No *extracts* from this book should be printed without the permission of the author.

(g) Something extracted or drawn out, specifically, a substance extracted by solution, decoction, or similar means. He has prepared a fine *extract* from herbs.

Extravagant.

(a) Exceeding ordinary limits, excessive, especially, needlessly free or lavish in expenditure. An *extravagant* person can never be happy.

(b) Immoderate, fantastic, unrestrained. I do not like his *extravagant* language.

(c) Excessive, exorbitant. The charges framed against him are *extravagant.*

Face (Noun)

(a) The surface between the top of the forehead and the bottom of the chin, and extending laterally from ear to ear. She has an *attractive* face.

(b) The surface, or most important surface, of anything, as, the *face* of a dam, the *face* of a play card.

(c) The external aspect or appearance, look, show, outward, effect or impression. He put a bold *face* on the matter.

(d) Personal presence, immediate cognizance, right. I said this to his *face.*

(e) Effrontery, audacity. How did you have the *face* to ask me this question ?

(f) The value as expressed on the printed or written surface, said of any commercial paper. What is the *face* value of this note ?

(Verb)

(g) To confront, oppose. My house *faces* the river.

Faculty.

(a) Any mode of bodily or mental behaviour, regarded as implying a natural endowment or acquired

power, as, the faculties of seeing, feeling, reasoning the faculty of observation or imitation, a *faculty* of doing two things at a time.

(b) The members of any one of the learned professions, collectively, sometimes applied absolutely to the profession itself, as, the *faculty* of law or medicine.

(c) The body of instructors in a university college, or higher educational institution, or any of its departments. There are fifty members in the *faculty* of science in our college.

(d) A department of learning or instruction at a university, hence, dean of a *faculty*

(e) Ability to do or manage, executive skill and efficiency especially in domestic matters. She is a housekeeper of notable *faculty*.

Faint (Verb)

(a) To swoon. On hearing the news of her husband's death she *fainted* away.

(Adj.)

(b) Lacking in purpose, courage, or energy, despondent, timid. Those who are *faint* of purpose cannot achieve much in life.

(c) Indistinct, feeble, dim. I have only a *faint* memory of my childhood.

Fair (Adj.)

(a) Free from clouds, not obscure, sunshiny, clear. The weather is *fair* today.

(b) Showing no partiality, prejudice, or favouritism, just, upright, honest. He is *fair* in his dealings with everybody.

(c) Having light or clear colour or hue, not dark or sallow. She has a *fair* complexion.

(d) Nearly or fully up to the average, moderately satisfactory or excellent, passably good or large, as a *fair* crop.

(e) Easily legible, well-formed and distinct, as a *fair* print, a *fair* handwriting.

(f) According to the rule. You must be *fair* in playing the game.

(g) In a favourable direction. The ship set sail because the wind was *fair*.

(h) Properly open to attack. He is a *fair* game.

(Adj.)

(i) In a spirit of justice and reason, fairly, justly, honestly. Please deal *fair* with me.

(j) Politely, kindly, plausibly. He always speaks *fair*.

Faith.

(a) A firm belief in what another states, affirms or testifies, simply on the ground of his truth or veracity, especially practical dependence on a person, statement or thing as trustworthy, trust, as *faith* in a friend (as sincere and true), *faith* in his advice (as wise and good), *faith* in his efforts (as likely to be efficacious).

(b) A divinely wrought, loving, and hearty reliance upon God. He has full *faith* in God.

(c) Intellectual conviction in general. I have no *faith* in the Western system of medicine.

(d) A doctrine or system of doctrines that one holds to be true. What is your political *faith*?

(e) Fidelity, loyalty. You must keep *faith* with your friend.

Faithful.

(a) True or trustworthy in the performance of duty, especially in the fulfilment of promises, obligations,

vows, and the like, as, a *faithful* servant, *faithful* to one's agreement.

(b) True in detail, accurate in correspondence, or exact in description. This is a *faithful* copy of the original document.

(c) Truthful, worthy or belief or confidence, as a *faithful* witness, a *faithful* saying.

Fall (Verb)

(a) To descend by the force of gravity, drop freely. When the fruit ripens, it *falls* on the ground.

(b) To subside, ebb, be diminished. The prices have *fallen* considerably.

(c) To be overthrown, to come to destruction, be slain, die. He *fell* at the hands of the assassin.

(d) To enter accidentally, inadvertantly, or passively into some stated relationship. While sitting in the chair, he *fell* asleep.

(e) To depart from rectitude, become degraded, sin, err. He has *fallen* from the right path.

(f) To be uttered, as by chance. These words *fell* from his lips.

(Noun)

(g) The act, process, or result of falling, in any sense of the word, as the *fall* of Adam, a *fall* in price, the *fall* of Rome.

(h) The season between summer and winter, autumn. These fruits ripen during the *fall*.

Fan.

(Noun)

(a) An implement or device for agitating the air. H has got a ceiling *fan* fitted in his room.

(b) An enthusiastic devotee of any sport or diversion. He is a cinema *fan*.

(c) An ardent admirer, usually of a public character, writer, artist. When actors or actresses take part in a festival match, their *fans* flock there in large numbers.

(Verb)

(d) To stimulate, excite. The rebels were *fanning* the flame of revolution in the country.

Fancy.

(Noun)

(a) Imagination in its lower form, the power or act of forming, pleasing, graceful, whimsical, or odd mental images, or of combining them with little regard to rational processes of construction, fantasy. Great poems are the products of a poet's imagination and not of his *fancy*.

(b) An imaginary notion, representation or image, whimsical notion, vagary. It was merely his *fancy* which induced him to build a grand palace in the middle of the forest.

(c) A baseless or visionary idea, notion, illusion. Your suspicion regarding his honesty is merely a *fancy*. He is, in fact, a very upright man.

(d) An unreasoned liking or fondness, resulting from caprice, preference, or the object toward which it is directed. His suggestion took my *fancy*.

(e) A pet pursuit, an object sought after to gratify, the taste or a whim without regard to utility, a hobby, fad. Stamp-collecting is his *fancy*.

(f) Taste, exhibit in production, artistic inventions, design. The edifice of the Taj shows a cultivated *fancy*.

(Adj.)

(g) Adapted to please the fancy, ornamental, decorative, as, *fancy* embroidery.

(h) In commerce, of higher grade than the average, choice, characterised by variety, excellence, or special request, as, *fancy* fruits.

(i) Extravagant, exorbitant, as, *fancy* prices.

(Verb)

(j) To suppose or believe without substantial ground. You are simply *fancying* that there is somebody in the room.

Fare.

(Verb)

(a) To be in a state, get on. How have you *fared* in the examination?

(Noun)

(b) Passage money. What is the railway *fare* from Lahore to Karachi?

(c) Food and drink, diet, eatable. The *fare* supplied at this hotel is hopeless.

Fast.

(Adj)

(a) Firmly fixed or held, firm, secure, faithful, steadfast. He is my *fast* friend.

(b) Difficult to efface, lasting, permanent. The colour of this cloth is *fast*.

(c) Deep, profound. He was *fast* asleep.

(d) That moves or acts rapidly, swift, speedy, rapidly accomplished. He went to Rawalpindi by a *fast* train.

(e) Ahead of the standard time, said of time-pieces. My watch is a little too *fast*.

(f) Given to dissipation, dissolute. He is living a *fast* life.

(Adv.)

(g) In rapid succession or with quick motion, swiftly. The train is running very *fast*.

(Noun)

(h) Abstinence from food voluntarily. I keep *fast* on Tuesdays.

(Verb)

(i) To abstain from food beyond the usual time. I have been *fasting* since yesterday.

Father.

(Noun)

(a) A male human parent. My *father* is a professor in a college.

(b) An author, founder. Quaid-i-Azam is called the *Father* of the Nation.

(c) The oldest member of a class or body, , as, the *father* of the house.

(d) One who bears a paternal relationship towards another. I consider him as my *father*.

(e) The chief men of a city or assembly. A meeting of the city *fathers* was held yesterday.

(Verb)

(f) To charge the begetting of or responsibilty for. I do not know why this book is being *fathered* on me.

Favour.

(Noun)

(a) An act or course of generosity, kind and favourable feeling. It is through the *favour* of my sister that I could complete my studies.

(b) Privilege granted. He has granted me the *favour* of meeting him at his house.

(c) The state or condition of favouring. The cheque has been drawn in my *favour*.

(d) Favouritism, bias, partiality. A good officer does not show *favour* to any of his subordinates.

(Verb)

(e) To look upon or behave toward with favour or kidness, countenance, befriend, approve. I hope that you will kindly *favour* me with a reply.

Feature (Noun).

(a) Any part of the human face, in the plural, the whole face. She has very attractive *features*.

(b) A salient point. What were special *features* of this conference?

(c) A magazine or newspaper, article or story on a special subject. In the Illustrated Weekly of Pakistan of this week there has appeared a *feature* on Kashmir.

(d) A full-length motion picture. The Films Division has shot a *feature* on Pakistan's Natural Resources.

(Verb)

(e) To make a feature of, as in a newspaper. The recent events in Kashmir have been *featured* in The Pakistan Times.

Fellowship.

(a) The state of being a companion or fellow, association, communion, friendly intercourse, as, the *fellowship* of students.

(b) The conditions of being sharers or partakers, community of interest, condition, or feeling, joint interest or experience, as, *fellowship* in prosperity or adversity.

(c) A body of persons associated by reason of a community of taste, views, or interests, a company.

Before the meetings of the Rotary Club the members have *fellowship*.

(d) A position to which graduate members of a College may be elected, carrying with it certain privileges. After doing his Ph.D. he is trying for a *fellowship* at the University.

(e) A foundation, as in a college or university, the income of which is bestowed upon a student, to aid him in pursuing further studies He has been awarded a *fellowship* for pursuing his studies. He has been awarded a *fellowship* for pursuing his studies at the university.

Fine.

(a) Excellent in quality, admirable, superior. He is a *fine* gentleman.

(b) Suggesting lightness or delicate, not coarse, gross or dull, subtle, thin, keen. The texture of this cloth is very *fine*.

(c) Showy in appearance or style, pretentious, ostentatious. He is fond of wearing *fine* clothes.

(d) Delicate of perception, refined sensitive, nice. He is a man of *fine* nature.

(e) Refined as sirup, pure, as gold or silver. These ornaments are made of *fine* gold.

(f) Distinguished or noteworthy. He is a *fine* scholar.

(g) Enjoyale, pleasant. It is a *fine* morning.

(h) Cloudless, rainless. The weather today is *fine*.

Fire (Noun).

(a) The evolution of heat and light by combustion, the combustion thus manifested, especially the flamable, or the fuel as burning. Please place the pot on *fire*.

(b) A destructive burning. *Fire* destroyed a number of buildings in the locality.

(c) The discharge of firearms. The *firing* of a gun was heard at a distance.

(d) A spark or sparks, a light, lustre, or flash, also, a star. The *fires* are all out in the sky.

(e) Intensity of feeling or action, ardour, passion, vivacity. There is still great *fire* in the old man.

(f) Any raging evil, affliction, trial. Before he finally succeeded in life he had to pass through *fire*.

(Verb)

(g) To set on fire or take fire, affect by fire, kindle, bake, also, to glow. Please *fire* the lamp.

(h) To explode, as power, discharge, as a *fire* arm. Fine shots were *fired*.

(i) To inflame, excite, be kindled, inflamed or excited, also, to animate. By his speech he *fired* the audience.

(j) To put out by force, hence, to discharge from employment. On account of his negligence he has been *fired* by his employer.

Fit (Adj).

(a) Adapted to an end, aim, or design, adequate, competent, qualified. The child is quite *fit* to work.

(b) Conformed to a standard, suitable, appropriate. His behaviour was not *fit* for the occasion.

(c) In a state of preparation, ready. The ship is not *fit* for the voyage.

(Verb)

(d) To render suitable or adapt for some purpose or use, bring into some relation of agreement or harmony, be rightly adjusted, suitable, proper or becoming, also to be of the right size, shape etc, etc. He is *fitting* himself for the medical profession.

(Noun)

(e) A sudden onset of an organic or functional disorder, often attended by convulsions. He had a *fit* of epilepsy.

(f) A sudden overmastering emotion or feeling, a mood. He committed this crime in a *fit* of rage.

(g) Impulsive and irregular exertion or action, caprice, as a *fit* of industry.

Flat (Adj.)

(a) Having a surface that is a horizonal plane, or nearly so, level, without unevenness or inclination, also, without prominence or depression, not curved or round or uneven, as a *flat* country.

(b) Lying prone upon the ground, prostrate, hence thrown, ruined. The defeated wrestler was lying *flat* on the ground.

(c) Not qualified or softened in any way, positive, absolute. He gave me a *flat* refusal.

(d) Deficient in distinctness, form, or interesting qualities, monotonous, stupid, tasteless dull, insipid, as, a *flat* sermon, a *flat* market, *flat* wine.

(e) Not varying with changing conditions, unfirm as a *flat* rate.

(Verb)

(f) Exactly, precisely, used of amounts, distances, and the like, as, it weighed ten pounds *flat*.

Flood.

(Noun)

(a) An unusually large flow of water, inundation, deluge. There is a *flood* in the river.

(b) A copious flow or stream, abundant or excessive supply. The foreign Minister's statement threw a *flood* of light on the Kashmir situation.

(Verb)

(c) To pour in abundance, supply or be supplied to excess, inundate, deluge, overflow. The market is *flooded* with bananas.

Floor.

(Noun)

(a) The surface in a room or building on which the inmates walk. The *floor* of this house is very uneven.

(b) The space between two adjacent levels of a building. He is living in the second *floor* of the building.

(c) In any parliamentary body, the part of the hall occupied by members, hence, the right or privilege to address the house during a given time and to the exclusion of other speakers. With the permission of the Speaker, the Leader of the Opposition took the *floor*.

(d) The bottom limit of anything, specifically, the lowest price charged for a given thing. What is the *floor* price of this article ?

(e) To cover or provide with a floor. He is getting his house *floored*.

(f) To throw down to or as to the floor, overthrow, vanquish, hence, to silence. The weaker wrestler was *floored* by the stronger one.

Follow.

(a) To go or come after and in the same direction, also to accompany, attend. Wherever the beggar went, his dog *followed* him.

(b) To succeed in time or in order. The meeting was *followed* by tea.

(c) To seek, to overtake, pursue. When he saw the thief running, he *followed* him.

(d) To move or act under the leadership, control or authority of. The whole of Pakistan is ready to *follow* Mr. Ayub.

(e) To engage in the regular duties of, employ oneself in. He has decided to *follow* his father's profession.

(f) To note the progress of, keep the thread of, as a discourse, pay attention to. I could not *follow* what he was saying.

(g) To come after or be a natural or logical consequence. Extravagance is *followed* by misery.

(h) To pursue in a hostile manner. The police party is *following* the dacoits.

Foot.

(Noun)

(a) The lowest part of the human body. He had pain in his right *foot*.

(b) The lowest part, bottom, base, foundation, also the last row, line or series. The inferior part of end.

(c) A measure of length, equivalent to 12 inches. There are 30.48 centimetres in a *foot*.

(d) Soldiers, collectively, who march and fight on foot. Distinghished from horse (cavalry). Previously the Pakistan army consisted mainly of *foot*.

(Verb)

(e) To walk, or to tread on, as in walking We had to *foot* the distance from the railway station to our house.

(f) To pay. I had to *foot* the whole bill.

Freeze.

(a) To convert or be converted from a fluid to a solid

state by cold, change into ice, congeal. In cold countries water *freezes* in winter.

(b) To stiffen, injure, or kill by frost. The poor beggar was *frozen* to death.

(c) To affect by coldness of manner or by fright. The poor child was *frozen* by the harsh looks of the teacher.

(d) To become motionless, as if frozen, as, a rabbit *freezes* to escape detection.

(e) To fix or stabilise in order to prevent change, especially by government order, as, to *freeze* prices, stocks, wages, jobs, etc

Freight

(a) Commodities composing a vessel's cargo, goods transported by railroads and other public carriers, cargo, hence, that with which anything is laden or filled. In England the term *freight* is restricted to goods carried by vessels (that is, cargo) merchandise transported by land being known as goods.

(b) The price paid for the transportation of goods. In the next financial year it is proposed to increase the *freight*.

Generous

(a) Giving or bestowing heartily and munificently, munificent. He is a *generous* contributor to the flood relief fund.

(b) Having noble qualities, honourable, highminded. He is man of *generous* nature.

(c) Abundant, bountiful. *Generous* fare was provided at the feast.

(d) Having stimulating qualities, strong, as *generous* wine.

Genius

(a) Extraordinary intellectual gifts, evidenced in original creation, expression, or achievement. He is a man of *genius*.

(b) Remarkable aptitude for some special pursuit, a distinguishing natural capacity or tendency, as *genius* for oratory.

(c) A person of phenomenal and original powers for productivity in art, science, statesmanship etc., as such a *genius* as Shakespeare, Napoleon, Einstein etc.

(d) The traditions, history, associations, influence, etc. of a locality or place. Social workers must be familiar with the *genius* of the locality in which they work.

Grave (Adj.)

(a) Of momentous import, solemn, important. The situation in Kashmir after the relic theft is reported to be *grave*.

(b) Serious, as in mind, manner or speech, dignified, sedate. The Mayor is looked *grave* in his robes.

(c) Sober in colour or fashion. I prefer *grave* clothes.

(Noun)

(d) An excavation in the earth for the burial of a dead body. The dead body was laid to rest in the *grave*.

(e) Death, ruin. Negligence of your health will lead you to the *grave*.

Gross (Adj.)

(a) Conspicuous by reason of size or openness, glaring, flagrant, said of errors, wrongs, faults, untruths, etc. He has been charged with *gross* negligence and misconduct.

(b) Undiminished by deduction, entire, opposed to net, as, *gross* earnings, *gross* weight.

(c) Coarse in meaning or sense, indelicate, obscene. He passed some *gross* remarks in the meeting.

(d) Of excessive or repulsive size combined with coarseness, big, fat, bulky, as, a huge *gross* woman.

(e) Wanting in fineness, coarse in composition or structure, as *gross* material.

(f) Closely compacted, so as to be thick or dense as, *gross* vapours.

(g) Wanting in delicacy of perception or sensibility, dull of apprehension or feeling, stupid. He is a *gross* rustic.

(Noun)

(h) Twelve dozen. What is the price of a *gross* of match-boxes ?

Ground (Noun)

(a) The firm, solid portion of the earth at and near its surface. The child was rolling on the *ground.*

(b) Any region or tract of land, especially a portion put to special use, as a parade *ground*, hunting *ground* etc.

(c) A base or foundation, also, a starting point, good reason, basis, sufficient. On what *ground* is this argument based?

(d) Position or distance, as, to gain, hold or lose *ground.*

(e) Private land, landed estate, especially in plural, the enclosed spaces immediately appertaining to a mansion. The Rizvan Society has vast *grounds.*

(Verb)

(f) To train in first principles. He has been well *grounded* in Mathematics.

Handle. (Verb)

(a) To use the hands upon, turn, adjust, examine, or feel with the hand, touch. Please do not *handle* the table as the paint is still wet.

(b) To manage, as, to handle a regiment, contrive or direct with or as with the hands, use, ply wield manipulate, as to *handle* a musket or an oar.

(c) To act toward, deal with, treat, as, he *handled* him shamefully.

(d) To buy and sell, trade, invest, or deal in, as to *handle* cotton or wheat.

(e) To treat upon, write or discourse about, as, to *handle* a philosophic topic.

(f) To make accustomed to the hand or command, train, break in, as to *handle* a young colt.

(Noun)

(g) That part of an object intended to be grasped with the hand in lifting or using. The *handle* of the sword is made of ivory.

Healthy.

(a) Having health, sound, well. Though old, he is very *healthy*.

(b) Conducing to health, properly healthful. The climate of this place is very *healthy*.

(c) Wholesome, vigorous, zealous, as, a *healthy* contempt for bribery.

(d) Safe. It is not *healthy* to break the law.

Heavy.

(a) Hard to life or carry, having great weight, ponderous, weighty, as, a *heavy* load.

(b) Like a ponderous or massive body in character,

action, or effect, great, tremendous, load, powerful, as, a *heavy* crop, a *heavy* wind, a *heavy* failure, a *heavy* dew, a *heavy* peal of thunder, a *heavy* sea.

(c) Having great density or specific gravity, hence, of concentrated strength or thickly set, dense, potent, as, as *heavy* as lead, a *heavy* odour, a *heavy* liquor, a *heavy* beard, a *heavy* bread.

(d) Having to do with a large amounts, as a *heavy* dealer or consumer.

(e) Involving much labour, care, or thought, hindering, obstructive, burdensome, as, a *heavy* understanding, a *heavy* load.

(f) Hard to bear or suffer, weighing down, grievous, oppressive, severe, as, a *heavy* affliction, *heavy* taxes, the *heavy* hand of a tyrant, *heavy* expenses.

(g) Causing or feeling sorrow, dejected, afflictive, as, a *heavy* heart, a *heavy* sentence, a *heavy* blow.

(h) Burdened or weighed down, heavily, laden, as *heavy* with booty.

(i) Sluggish of mind, lacking spirit of animation, stupid, dull, drowsy, as, *heavy* wits, *heavy* eyes.

(j) Having or made up of the larger kind of arms, as, the *heavy* artillery.

Herd (Noun)

(a) A number of animals feeding or travelling together. A *herd* of cattle passed near our house.

(b) A crowd of people, rabble, hence, the ignorant and unrefined. A *herd* of village people gathered at the scene of the accident.

(c) (Verb) To bring together or combine into herd, crowd together. Why are you *herding* round the patient ?

(d) To care for (sheep or cattle). The shepherd had to *herd* a large number of sheep.

High.

(a) Greatly elevated above any object, lofty, as, a *high* mountain.

(b) Extending upward, having altitude, with some qualifying ward, as, it is only an inch *high*.

(c) Elevated, in a figurative sense, holding lofty or the chief rank, principal, as, a *high* official, advanced to a state of completion or perfection, consummate, as *high* noon, of large amount or quantity, dear, costly, as, a *high* rate of interest, he bought the property, at a *high* price, elated, merry, gay, as, in *high* spirits, of grave import, serious, weighty.

(d) Having a relatively acute or sharp, shrill, as, a *high* tone.

(e) Remote, old, as, *high* antiquity.

(f) Complex in organisation, said of animals and plants, usually in the comparative degree, as, the *higher* mammals.

(g) Situated far from the equator, as, *high* altitude.

Hit (Verb).

(a) To come upon with forcible impact, drive by a blow, strike, as, to *hit* heavy blows.

(b) To touch, attain, or suit exactly, as the artist *hit* the natural expression. This *hits* my taste.

(c) To hurt. He was hard *hit*.

(d) To occur to, as, when an idea *hits* one, to affect, impress, as, how does that *hit* you ?

(e) (Noun) A striking against something, a stroke, blow. He gave him a *hit* on the head.

(f) A stroke of wit or sarcasm, repartee. In the debate he gave his opponent a good *hit*.

Hold.

(a) To retain in any way so as to prevent movement or escape, restrict, confine, restrain. Please *hold* your tongue.

(b) To have room or capacity for, contain. How much water can this bottle *hold* ?

(c) To keep back, withhold. Why are you *holding* this information from me ?

(d) To remain firm, faithful, or unbroken, hence, to last or endure, remain unchanged as regards opinion, position, or state. He *held* his position in spite of great opposition.

(e) To keep as one's own, have possession, occupy. According to the new rules no one can *hold* more than forty acres of land.

(f) To sustain, keep in a certain position, as to *hold* the head high.

(g) To adhere to, maintain a grasp, hence, to believe, as a judgment or opinion. What opinion do you *hold* on this subject ?

(h) To celebrate, carry on according to some plan, as, to *hold* divine service.

Idea.

(a) Any notion or thought, as, the *idea* of a horse or happiness.

(b) The result of thinking, a definitely formulated thought, an opinion, as a clear *idea* of social justice.

(c) A plan or project, as, to have an *idea* of going into business.

(d) A vague thought or fancy, supposition, as, I had no *idea* you would come.

Idle (Adj.)

(a) Not occupied, doing nothing. He is *idle* these days.

(b) Averse to labour, lazy. He is an *idle* boy.

(c) Affording leisure. His is an *idle* job.

(d) Without effect, useless, unavailing, as *idle* talk, *idle* rage.

(Verb)

(e) To spend in inactivity, waste, lose time in inaction. Why are you *idling* away your time ?

Implicit.

(a) Fairly to be understood, but not specifically stated, implied. The threat to wage war against Pakistan is *implicit* in the speech of India's Prime Minister.

(b) Arising from thorough confidence in another, unquestioning. Pakistan has *implicit* faith in the leadership of Mr. Ayub.

(c) Virtually contained in, essential, though not apparent, potential, as, the man is *implicit* in the child.

Impose.

(a) To levy or exact, as a tax. A heavy duty is *imposed* by the Government of Pakistan on imports.

(b) To palm off (something) as genuine, as, we *imposed* a fraud upon him.

(c) To place or impress oneself or itself, as by authority, obtrude, presume, as, to *impose* on one's hospitality.

Impression.

(a) The act of impressing or imprinting, the imparting of a distinguishing mark, form, of character. A good teacher leaves his *impression* on his students.

(b) A slight or indistinct remembrance, a notion or belief held by the mind without adequate ground. I have got only a vague *impression* of my childhood days.

(c) An unaltered reprint from standing type or from plates, as distinguished from edition. This is the sixth *impression* of the book.

Incident.

(Noun)

(a) Anything that takes place as part of an action or in connection with an event, a subordinate or concomitant event or act. It is one of the many *incidents* which have taken place in my life.

(Adj.)

(b) Likely to befall, naturally or usually attending, as, danger *incident* to travel.

Incumbent.

(Adj.)

(a) Resting upon one as a moral obligation, or as necessary under the circumstances, obligatory. It is *incumbent* on our part to help the poor.

(Noun)

(b) One who holds an office or performs official duties. As the permanent *incumbent* is on leave, the Vice-Principal is officiating as Principal.

Indebted.

(a) Having contracted a debt. Being a man of very extravagant habits, he is now highly *indebted*.

(b) Owing gratitude, beholden. I am very much *indebted* to you for your kind help.

Industry.

(a) Earnest or constant application to work or business. *Industry* pays in the long run.

(b) A special branch of productive work, or the capital or workers employed in it, as, the steel *industry*, the farming *industry*.

(c) The mechanical and manufacturing branches of productive activity, as distinguished from agriculture. In order to prosper, Pakistan must develop *industry*.

Infinite.

(a) So great as to immeasurable and unbounded, limitless. The dictator is enjoying *infinite* powers. There is *infinite* space in the universe.

(b) All-embracing, perfect, absolute, as, the *infinite* God.

(c) Very numerous, very great. I have taken *infinite* pains in writing these books.

Inflate.

(a) To become distended, expand, or cause to expand by filling as with gas or air, distend, swell, as to *inflate* a balloon.

(b) To swell, increase, unduly, enlarge, excessively, especially so that the nominal value greatly exceeds the real. The currency of the country has been greatly *inflated*.

(c) Enhanced or swollen abnormally or improperly, increased unjustifiably, as *inflated* prices.

(d) Puffed up with conceit. On account of his success in the examination he feels greatly *inflated*.

Intercept.

(a) To seize or stop by the way before reaching the destination, arrest in passage, as, to *intercept* a messenger.

(b) To interrupt the course of, cut off from right, disconnect, obstruct, stop, as, to *intercept* the flow of water.

Involve.

(a) To draw into entanglement, embroil. I do not *involve* myself in this controversy.

(b) To inwrap, infold, engross, occupy. When I went to his house, I found him *involved* in his studies.

(c) To complicate or make intricate or difficult, as, an *involved* discourse.

Iron (Noun)

(a) Metal. This door is made of *iron*.

(Adj.)

(b) Resembling iron, firm, unyielding. He is a man of *iron* will.

(Verb)

(c) To smooth with an iron implement. She is *ironing* her clothes.

Issue (Verb)

(a) To send forth or give out officially. Warrants against the accused have been *issued* by the Court.

(b) To emit. This fountain *issues* out large quantity of water.

(Noun)

(c) That which is produced or sent forth, specifically, as edition, as of a newspaper. This is the morning *issue* of the newspaper.

(d) Progeny, children. He has no *issue*.

(e) A final result or outcome. What is the *issue* of all these discussions.

(f) The point to be decided between the parties to an action. What is the point at *issue* ?

Joint (Noun)

(a) The place, point, line, or surface, where two or more things are joined together, hinge. This shoe is made of one piece, there is no *joint* in it.

(Adj.)

(b) Produced by combined action. This book is the result of our *joint* efforts.

(c) Participated in or used by two or more, held or shared in common. This is the *joint* property of the two brothers.

(d) Of or relating to both branches of a legislature. The President addressed the *joint* session of the Parliament.

Just.

(a) Actuated by or doing justice, righteous, upright, honest. This officer is *just* to all his subordinates.

(b) Based on or conforming to the principles of justice. He has given a *just* decision.

(c) Legitimate. Freedom of expression is our *just* right.

(d) Consistent with what is proper or reasonable. He is *just* in his dealings.

(e) Morally pure, perfect, righteous before God. The *just* will be rewarded by God.

(f) To the exact point, instant, or degree, without lack or variation, exactly, precisely. He uttered *just* these words.

(g) But now, this moment, also, a moment ago, very lately. He has *just* left.

(h) By very little, barely, only. He *just* missed the first division.

Keep.

(a) To have and retain in one's control and possession. You must *keep* some cash in your pocket.

(b) To have in one's employ, service, or use. He is *keeping* two servants these days.

(c) To manage, conduct, carry on, attend to. He is *keeping* a hotel.

(d) To set down in writing. He is good at *keeping* accounts.

(e) To perform or be faithful to, as an obligation or a pledge. You must *keep* your promise.

(f) To confine, detain, or restrain, also to remain in. He *kept* his room for six weeks.

(g) To retain the use of, hold to, as, to *keep* one's feet, to *keep* the path.

(h) To remain sound, sweet, fresh, or the like, last, endure, as, this fruit *keeps* till spring.

(i) To be in session, as school *keeps* till four o'clock.

Labour.

(a) Physical or mental exertion, toil, work. Nothing can be achieved without *labour*.

(b) The working class collectively. These days it is difficult to control *labour*.

Land (Noun).

(a) The solid substance composing the material part of the earth, considered in its entirety. *Land* forms only one-third portion of the earth.

(b) Ground or soil considered with reference to its use, value, condition, real estate, as, *farm* land, coal *land.* I have bought a piece of *land* for building a house.

(c) In economic discussion, those resources which are supplied by nature. *Land* is an important factor of production.

(Verb)

(d) To bring from water to land, especially to transfer from a vessel to the shore, debark. Cargoes have just been *landed* from the ship.

(e) To capture and bring ashore, catch, as, to *land* a fish.

(f) In aviation, to come to earth. On account of adverse weather conditions the plane could *land* with great difficulty.

(g) To go or come ashore, as from a boat or steamer, debark. We *landed* at New York.

Lapse (Verb)

(a) To pass slowly or by degrees, glide, slip. She *lapsed* into indifference.

(b) To pass, as time. Much time has *lapsed* since he left this place.

(c) To become the property of someone by the negligence or failure, or death of another, also, to be or become void. The policy *lapsed* because the premium was not paid.

(Noun)

(d) An interval of time. He met me after the *lapse* of many years.

(e) A slight deviation from what is right, proper, or just, a slip or mistake through lack of care or attention, as, a *lapse* in conduct, *lapse* of the pen.

(f) Failure or miscarriage, as through fault of negligence, a *lapse* of justice.

Last (Adj)

(a) Being at the end, latest, final. This is the *last* list of successful candidates.

(b) Next befor the present, most recent. Have you got the *last* issue of The Pakistan Times?

(c) Least fit or likely, most remote. He is the *last* man to be selected for the job.

(d) Beyond or above all others, utmost. This suit is the *last* word in fashion.

(e) Beneath all others. His name was the *last* in the list.

(Adv).

(f) At a time next preceding the present. He was *last* seen travelling to Karachi.

(Noun)

(g) The final appearance, experience, or mention. We will never hear the *last* of this.

(Verb)

(h) To remain in existence, endure. False prestige cannot *last* for a long time.

(i) To remain unconsumed, hold out. This quality of food will *last* for one month.

Late (Adj.)

(a) Coming after the appointed time, tardy. He is always *late* for school.

(b) Continuing to an advanced hour. He continued till *late* at night.

(c) Recent or comparatively recent, often implying a subsequent change. Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali was the *late* Principal of our College.

(d) Deceased, especially, recently deceased. The *late* Mr. Latif was a popular figure in the town.

(Adv.)

(e) In course of time, after a while. We rue our follies soon or *late*.

Launch.

(a) To move or cause to move from the land into water, as a ship, on the completion of its hull, also, to put out in a vessel, as, to *launch* upon the deep.

(b) To go or send forth, as into a new field or career, plunge, make an active beginning of, as, to *launch* an enterprise, to *launch* into politics.

Law.

(a A rule of action established by recognised authority. A new *law* regarding Income-tax has been passed by the Parliament.

(b) A system of rules or regulations recognised by men or nations or applied in courts of law, as, international *law*.

(c) Trial by legal or judicial process, as, to go to *law*.

(d) The legal profession collectively, as, he is in the *law*.

(e) The uniform occurrence of natural phenomena in the same way or order under the same conditions, so far as human knowledge goes, a rule of the universe, as, the *law* of gravitation.

(f) A rule established by custom or precedent, as, the *laws* of etiquette.

Lend.

(a) To give the temporary use of without compensation; and with the condition that the thing itself or its equivalent is to be returned. Will you please *lend* me your book for a few days ?

(b) To grant for temporary use of without compensation, at certain periods for the use of the thing, and ultimately the thing itself or its value. He *lends* money at a very high rate of interest.

(c) To furnish in general, to afford. I will *lend* you assistance in this matter.

(d) To accommodate, be suitable. This book *lends* itself to reading.

Let.

(a) To suffer, permit, give leave to, as, *let* me see, *let* him come.

(b) To hire out, rent. I have *let* out two portions of my bungalow.

(c) To permit or enable to, as, I will *let* you pass.

(d) To abandon or relinquish. Please *let* me alone.

(e) To cause, make. Please do not *let* any one know about this matter.

Life.

(a) The state or fact of being alive. Everyone is afraid of losing one's *life*.

(b) The time between birth and death. May you live a long *life*.

(c) Any conscious and intelligent existence, a particular state of living as, the *life* here and hereafter.

(d) The manner in which one lives. He lives the *life* of a recluse.

(e) That which tends towards growth, development, and progress, energy, animation, vigor. He put a new *life* into the enterprise.

(f) That which inspires liveliness and animation, that which or one who gives spirit. Mr. Mohammad Ali is the *life* of the Muslim League Party.

(g) The central and essential idea, the inspiring thought, the controlling principle, as, the *life* of the moment.

(h) The living and real form, the actual character, as a picture to the *life*.

(i) The living beings in the aggregate, animated. existence. The waters swarm with *life*.

(j) The course of human existence, human affairs, the general state of man, as, the daily round *life*.

(k) The use of powers, especially of the higher powers, and the happiness found in it, as spiritual *life*.

(l) The written story of a life, a biography. Have you read the *life* of Mohammad Ali ?

(m) The period of efficient force, as, the *life* of a ship.

Light (Adj.)

(a) Having little weight, of small weight by comparison, not heavy, as, *light* as air.

(b) Easy to carry, handle, move etc., not taxing to the muscles or digestive organs, not burdensome, as, a *light* task, *light* food.

(c) Free from that which encumbers, not heavily loaded, as, *light* troops.

(d) Not in full possession of the senses, fighty, delirious. He is *light* in the head.

(e) Below the proper or usual weight, as, *light* coin.

(f) Loose or sandy, as, a *light* soil.

(g) Handling or touching with slight, force, hence, easy, graceful, active, nimble, as, a *light* touch, a *light* style.

Liquid.

(a) Flowing, or capable of flowing. Water is a *liquid*.

(b) Flowing smoothly, mellifluous, as, *liquid* tones of the musician.

(c) Pronounced with a smoothly flowing sound, as a *liquid* consonant.

(d) Easily or quickly converted into cash, as, *liquid* assets.

Look (Verb)

(a) To direct the gaze toward an object for the purpose of seeing it. He *looked* at the sky.

(b) To seem, to make a show of being. He *looked* brave in the face of the danger.

(c) To lend, show a tendency, point forward. This *looks* like business.

(d) To appear to the eye to be. The man *looked* trustworthy.

(e) To express or influence by the countenance or presence. He *looked* daggers at me.

(f) To appear or seem in accordance with, as, he *looks* his age.

(g) To search, seek. Please *look* this word up in the dictionary.

(Noun)

(h) The act of *looking* or seeing with voluntary attention. I will take a *look* at it.

(i) The appearance in general, either to the eye or understanding. I do not like the *look* of the man.

Loom.

(a) To rise gradually into prominence and impressive position. The mountains *loom* above the horizon.

(b) To assume exaggerated size. The risks *loomed* large.

Loose (Adj.)

(a) Not fastened or confined, not bound or attached, unbound or untied, freed from normal bonds or restraint, as, *loose* tresses, to be *loose* from old habits.

(b) Lax in power, character, quality, principle, or conduct, careless, solvenly, slack, relaxed, wanton, dissolute, as, *loose* bound, *loose* conduct.

(c) Not precise or exact, vague, indefinite, rambling, unconnected, as, *loose* reasoning, a *loose* style.

(d) Not close, compact, dense, tight, or crowded, lacking union of parts, slackly joined or tied, not compact in frame, as, a *loose* know or bond, a *loose* array, a fabric of *loose* texture, a man of *loose* build.

Lose.

(a) To part with unintentionally, as by accident. I have *lost* my pen.

(b) To miss so as not to be able to find, wander from. He *lost* the path in the forest.

(c) To squander, waste, as, to *lose* one's time.

(d) To fail to keep, control, or maintain, as, to *lose* one's credit or temper.

(e) To miss, as, to *lose* a chance.

(f) To fail to gain or win, to *lose* a contest.

(g) To deprive of, subject to the loss of, cost. He indiscretion *lost* him the appointment.

(h) To escape observation or notice. The sarcasm was *lost* on him. The thief was *lost* in the crowd.

(i) To be freed from, get rid of, as, to *lose* all pain.

(j) To disappear. The river *loses* itself in the sink.

Lot.

(a) Anything, as a die or piece of paper, used in determining something by chance. Let us decide this issue by drawing *lots*.

(b) The part in life that comes to one without his planning, chance, fate. One must be contented with his *lot*.

(c) A collection or parcel of things separated from others. The auctioneer sold the goods in ten *lots*.

(d) A kind of person. He is a bad *lot*.

(e) A great quantity or amount, a number of things, collectively, often used in the plural, as, a *lot* of money, *lots* of trouble.

Mad.

(a) Mentally deranged, insane. He has gone *mad*.

(b) Subject to an overpowering emotion, excited intensely or beyond self-control, as, *mad* with jealousy, terror, or grief.

(c) Proceeding from or indicating a disordered mind, rash, as, a *mad* project.

(d) Tumultuous or uncontrollable in movement or action, said of things, as, a *mad* torrent.

Mature.

(a) Completely developed, perfectly ripe, as, *mature* grain, as applied to persons, fully developed in character and powers, as, a *mature* thinker.

(b) Thoroughly elaborated or arranged, fully digested or considered, complete in detail, as, a *mature* scheme.

(c) Due and payable, having reached its time limit, as, a *mature* bond.

Mean (Verb)

(a) To intend as a matter of present effect or expression, aim at and design, as, he *means* it as a kindness.

(b) To have disposition, orientation, as, he *means* well.

(c) To have meaning, influence, or importance, as, early training *means* more than late learning.

(Adj.)

(d) Low in grade, quality, or condition. He is a man of *mean* breeding.

(Noun)

(e) The middle state between two extremes, hence, moderation, avoidance of excess, medium, as, the happy *mean*.

Measure (Noun)

(a) A standard of measurement, hence, any standard of criticism, comparison, judgment, or award. By what *measure* do you judge his character?

(b) Reasonable limits, moderation. I was pained beyond *measure* on reading his letter.

(c) A certain proportion. A *measure* of allowance should be made in this matter.

(Verb)

(d) To adjust by a prescribed rule or standard, proportio , as, to *measure* one's coat according to one's cloth.

(e) To bring into competition or comparison with. He *measured* his genius with the greatest master of the age.

Meet (Verb)

(a) To come together, assemble, approach each other so as to arrive at the same place, as, where the roads *meet*.

(b) To be, act, or take place in conformity, with, as you have *met* all my wishes.

(c) To discharge by paying, satisfy, as, the bank has *met* all demands.

(d) To answer with good or strong argument, refute, as, every allegation has been *met*.

(e) To come upon as a matter of personal experience, enjoy or suffer personally, as, they *met* stormy weather.

(f) To come into personal intercourse with, especially for the first time, make the acquaintance of, as, I *met* her at the sea-shore.

(g) To keep an appointment with (at a specified place), as, *meet* me on the corner.

(h) To attract the attention of, greet, as, a great view *meets* the eye.

(Noun)

(i) An athletic contest. The next University *meet* will take place at Islamia College grounds.

(Adj.)

(j) Suitable, as to an occasion, adapted, fit. It is not *meet* to lose your temper in slight matters.

Memorial.

(a) Commemorating the memory of a deceased person or of any event. A *memorial* meeting was held in honour of the victims of police firing.

(b) Something designed to keep in remembrance a person, event, etc. The Municipal Committee has decided to set up a *memorial* of Liquat Ali.

(c) A summary or presentation of facts usually made on the ground of a petition or remonstrance. The members of the Agitation Committee presented a *memorial* to the Prime Minister.

Mess.

(a) A quantity of food sufficient for one meal or for a particular occasion, as, a *mess* of beans.

(b) A number of persons who habitually take their meals together, as on board a ship or in military units. Every army officer must join the *mess*.

(c) A state of disorder. When I went there, I found everything in a *mess*.

(d) A confusing or embarrassing situation. By his extravagant habits he has put himself in a *mess*.

Mind (Noun).

(a) The activity of faculty of thinking. He has a brilliant *mind*.

(b) Memory, recollection. Please bear this in *mind*.

(c) Disposition or mental tendency, as, a cheerful *mind*, a man of strange *mind*.

(d) Choice, decision, purpose, as, to make up one's *mind*.

(Verb)

(e) To take heed to, pay attention, as, to *mind* the signs of time.

(f) To feel annoyance at, dislike. I do not *mind* the noise.

(g) To pay strict attention to, as, he *minds* his business.

(h) To be aware of, notice, perceive. I passed him without *minding* him.

(i) To watch, tend. He was set to *mind* the sheep.

(j) To be on guard against. *Mind* that suspicious looking man.

Minister (Noun)

(a) The chief of an executive department of government. He is a *minister* in the Central Cabinet.

(b) A clergyman. The *minister* was preaching to the audience.

(Verb)

(c) To give attendance or service. I cannot *minister* to his whims.

(d) To supply as something needed. You must *minister* to the needs of the poor.

Mission.

(a) The act of sending as on some errand. The President sent his personal envoy on a *mission* of bringing about reconciliation among the contending parties.

(b) The sending forth of men with authority to preach or spread the gospel. Many countries of Europe have sent *missions* to the countries of Asia and Africa.

(c) That which one is or feels destined to accomplish, the destined or chosen end of one's effort. The *mission* of Land-Reforms is to help the landless peasants.

(d) The office of a foreign ambassador or envoy. Pakistan has got a *mission* at Nairobi.

Model (Noun)

(a) An object, usually in miniature, representing accurately something to be made already existing, a plan or drawing, as, a *model* of a building.

(b) A person who does duty as a copy or pattern for painters or sculptors. She served as a *model* to the painters.

(c) A thing or person to be imitated or patterned after, that which is taken as a pattern or an example. Mr. Jinnah is a *model* for every Pakistani to follow.

(d) That which strikingly resembles something else, an approximate copy or image. He is a just *model* of his father.

(e) (Verb) To form on or over something as a model, shape. You must *model* your character according to the teachings of Prophet Muhammad.

(f) (Adj.) Worthy to be imitated. He is a *model* teacher.

Moderate (Adj.)

(a) Keeping or kept within reasonable limits, not extreme, mild, calm, gentle. He is a man of *moderate* temper.

(b) Not strongly partisan, said of political and religious parties, and their tenets or views. He is a socialist *moderate* type.

(c) Medium, mediocre. He is a man of *moderate* intelligence.

(d) (Noun) A person of moderate views, opinions or practices. He is a *moderate* in politics.

(e) (Verb) To bring or come to a state of less intensity or violence, diminish in vigour or severity. His presence had a *moderating* influence on the contending parties.

(f) To direct as a moderator. A committee *moderates* all the question papers of the university.

Moral (Adj)

(a) Pertaining to character and behaviour from the point of view of right and wrong, and obligation of duty. It is your *moral* duty to serve your parents.

(b) Conforming to right conduct, true, good, righteous, virtuous. He is highly *moral* in his actions.

(c) Concerned with the principle of right and wrong, ethical, as, *moral* philosophy, *moral* values.

(d) Acting through man's intellect or sense of right, often opposed to physical, as, *moral* support.

(e) Serving to inculcate or convey a moral. Tagore is a *moral* writer.

(f) Influencing morals, as, a *moral* force.

(g) (Noun) The lesson taught by a fable. This story teaches us a *moral*.

(h) Conduct or behaviour. He is a man of high *morals*.

Moralise.

(a) To apply to a moral purpose, or explain in a moral sense, as, to *moralise* a fable.

(b) To illustrate or embellish with moral examples, give a moral character to, as, to *moralise* one's discourse.

(c) To render moral, especially to render virtuous, as, the fear of impending death often *moralises* man.

Move (Verb)

(a) To change, to set in motion. The train had just *moved* out of the station when I reached there.

(b) To change one's residence. He has *moved* to the Civil Lines.

(c) To stir the feeling. His poems *move* the readers.

(d) To take action. You must *move* in this matter.

(e) To live or associate, as, to *move* among cultivated people.

(f) To offer for consideration, to make an application or appeal. He is *moving* the High Court against the decision of the Lower Court.

(g) (Noun) The act of moving, movement. The Army is on the *move*.

(h) In games, the changing of the place of a piece. It is difficult to predict his next *move*.

Native (Adj.)

(a) Born or produced in a region or country in which one lives, indigenous, as opposed to foreign or exotic. We must give preference to *native* products.

(b) Pertaining to one's birth or its place or circumstances. Montgomery is my *native* town.

(c) Natural to any one or anything. Religious tolerance is a *native* quality of the Pakistanis.

(d) Plain, simple, unaffected, unadorned, untouched by art. Kashmir has got immense *native* beauty.

(e) Occurring in nature in a pure state, as, *native* copper.

(f) (Noun) One born in, or any product, of a given country or place. I am a *native* of Pakistan.

(g) An aborigine. The *natives* of America still live in the jungles.

Natural.

(a) Innate, inborn. He has a *natural* gift of singing.

(b) Belonging or pertaining to the existing order of things, as, *natural* law, normal.

(c) Coming within common experience, having to do with objects in order of nature, opposed to supernatural. The events related in the book are quite *natural*.

(d) Not forced or artificial, without affectation or exaggeration, lifelike. Her acting is quite *natural.*

(e) Produced by nature, not artificial, as a *natural* bridge.

(f) Born out of wedlock, legitimate. He has a *natural* son.

Nature.

(a) The character, constitution, or essential traits of a person, thing or class. He is a man of kindly *nature.*

(b) The system of natural existences, forces, changes, and events, regarded as distinguished from, or exclusive of, the supernatural, as God is the author of *nature.*

(c) The sum of physical or material existences and forces, regarded as exclusive of man, as, the study of *nature.*

Note (Noun)

(a) That by which anything may be known, an outward sign. By which distinctive *note* can we distinguish a male and female pigeon ?

(b) A mark or character used in writing or printing to indicate, or call attention to something, as, a *note* of interrogation.

(c) A brief comment appended to text. Have you got the text of Milton's Paradise Lost with *notes* ?

(d) A brief record or summary, a memorandum. The Secretary has added his own *note* to the report of the Committee.

(e) An official communication in writing from one government to another. Pakistan has sent a strong *note* to India regarding the border firing.

(f) A brief letter. Please write a *note* of recommendation to the Minister.

(g) High importance, estimation, or repute, distiuction, as, something of *note*.

(h) Any musical sound. The first *notes* of the fiddle were heard.

(i) A melodious or vocal sound, as of a bird. The *notes* of the cuckoo were heard in the garden.

(j) A signed promise by one party to another to pay a certain sum of money at a specified time, as, a promissory *note*, a bank *note*.

(k) (Verb) To take notice or note of, observe, remark. Please *note* this fact in the application.

Notice (Verb)

(a) To take cognizance of. Have you *noticed* his rude behaviour ?

(b) To take public note of. The Central Government is *noticing* the situation in Dacca.

(c) To treat with attention. Please *notice* what I am demonstrating.

(d) (Noun) The act of noticing or observing, attention, as, to take *notice* of.

(e) An order communicated to one, especially, a formal written or printed notification, instruction, or warning, as of the termination or intended termination of an agreement. He has been served with a *notice* that his services are no longer required.

(f) A public communication openly displayed. A *notice* regarding the auction of the evacuee property has appeared on public *notice* boards.

Novel (Noun)

(a) A fictional prose narrative that depicts life by means of characters and a plot. He is very fond of reading *novels*.

(Adj)

(b) Of recent origin, new, strange, or unusual. The Russians have discovered a *novel* method of preparing steel.

Number (Noun)

(a) One of a series of symbols used in classifying or arranging quantities, a numeral, as, nine is a *number*.

(b) A collection of units, or individuals, whether, large or small, an indefinite aggregation, often in the plural, as, a *number* of facts, a large *number* of people.

(c) The character or quality of being numerous. Reliance must be placed rather on spirit than on *number*.

(d) One of a numbered series, as of a periodical, as the May *number* of "The Reader's Digest".

(e) An article or merchandise numbered in a catalogue, hence, any article, although unnumbered, as, this is our most popular *number*.

(Verb)

(f) To enumerate, count. Please *number* these articles.

(g) To reckon as one of a collection or multitude. He is *numbered* as one of us.

(h) To amount to. The bricks *numbered* two thousand.

Object.

(a) Anything that comes within the cognizance of the senses, especially anything tangible, any material thing. The *objects* of the world are transitory.

(b) That on which one sets his mind as an end, purpose, aim. What is your *object* in life?

Occasion (Noun)

(a) A particular event, or juncture of events, considered simply as exciting notice or interest especially event

or celebration. His friends gave him many presents on the *occasion* of his marriage.

(b) An event or juncture of affairs that presents some reason, motive, or opportunity for action, cause. There is no *occasion* for haste.

(c) (Verb) To cause or bring about, cause accidentally or incidentally. The news of his son's sudden death *occasioned* his heart-failure.

Odd.

(a) Not even, leaving a remainder when divided by two. Nine is an *odd* number.

(b) Additional to any round number, thrown in or mentioned without exact enumeration, as, two hundred and *odd* miles.

(c) Extra. There is an *odd* fork on the table.

(d) Occasional, casual, as, to work at *odd* jobs.

(e) Peculiar, singular, queer, eccentric. He is a man of *odd* habits.

(f) Single, as, an *odd* slipper.

(g) Advantage or excess arising from distribution or comparison, as, the *odds* are in his favour.

Office.

(a) A particular duty, charge, or trust, an employment undertaken by commission or authority, a post or position held by an official or functionary, a position of trust or authority under a govermnent, as, the *office* of Premier.

(b) That which is performed, assigned, or intended to be done by particular thing, function, service. The *office* of literature is to entertain the readers.

(c) A place, building, or series of rooms in which some particular branch of the public service is conducted, as, the Post *Office*.

(d) A room or building in which a person transacts his business or carries on his stated occupation, distinguished from shop, store, studio, etc ; as, the mayor's *office*, a lawyer's *office*.

(e) The persons collectively, as an association or corporation, whose headquarters are in an *office*, as the *office* has telegraphed me to return.

Old.

(a) Having lived or existed in a certain state for a long time, as, an *old* banyan tree.

(b) Having lived beyond the middle period of life, aged. He is now an *old* man.

(c) Having some specified age, as, a child two months *old*.

(d) Having been made, used, or known for a long time, as, *Old* English, *old* coins.

(e) Long cultivated, not newly tilled, as, *old* land.

(f) Not of this year's harvest, as, *old* corn.

(g) Worthless on account of age or repeated use, shabby, worn out, as, an *old* coat.

(h) State, trite, as, an *old* joke.

(i) Continued, or established for a long time, known, or used long, familiar, as, an *old* comrade.

(j) Having had long experience or practice, hence crafty, cunning, as, an *old* offender, an *old* hand at farming.

(k) A general term of endearment or kindly familiarity, as, *old* boy.

(l) Signifying the primeval character of the devil, as, the *old* enemy.

Open (Adj.)

(a) Affording approach, view, passage, or access because of the absence or removal of barriers, restrictions, etc., unobstructed, as, *open* country.

(b) Unconcealed, public, not secret, or hidden, overt, unbounded, as, the *open* sea.

(c) Exposed, expanded, unfold, as, an *open* flower.

(d) Not enclosed or covered over, as, an *open* car or boat.

(e) Not closed, settled, or decided, pending, as an *open* account, an *open* question.

(f) Ready and free for engagement, employment etc., available, as, the job is still *open.*

(g) Ready to consider proof or argument, unbiased, receptive, as, *open* to argument.

(Verb)

(h) To remove the covering, wrapping etc., of as, to *open* a package.

(i) To inaugurate, as, to *open* the exhibition.

(j) To speak or act first, as, to *open* the debate or battle.

(k) To get a view of by approaching or by changing one's position, bring into view, as, the ship *opened* a harbour.

Operation.

(a) A course or series of acts to effect a certain purpose, process, as military *operations.*

(b) The state of being in action, as, the machinery is in *operation.*

(c) Any systematic manipulation upon the body, performed either with or without instruments. He underwent a major *operation.*

Order (Noun)

(a) Methodical and harmonious arrangement. There is *order* in the universe.

(b) Proper or in working condition. The electric fan is in *order*.

(c) A command or authoritative regulation. You dare not disobey the *order* of a superior officer.

(d) A written commission or instruction to supply, purchase, or sell something. An *order* for a hundred copies of this book has been received today.

(e) A class or body of persons united by some common bond, as, an *order* of mendicant friars.

(f) An honour or dignity conferred by a government or sovereign. He has been awarded the *Order* of Merit.

(Verb)

(g) To give command. The officer *ordered* his men to fire.

Orderly (Adj.)

(a) Having regard for arrangement, methodical, systematic. The whole function was arranged in an *orderly* manner.

(b) Peaceful. The processionists behaved in an *orderly* manner.

(Noun)

(c) A soldier detailed to carry *orders* for superior officers. Every army officer has an *orderly*.

Out.

(a) Issuing from a place, as, he set *out* for Paris.

(b) Actively engaged, on duty, as, the soldiers are all *out*.

(c) No longer actively engaged, as in a game, as, the batter is *out*.

(d) Not in fashion, as, this style is *out*.

(e) Not in practice, no longer skilful, as, my hand is *out*.

Pain (Noun)

(a) The sensation or feeling resulting from or accompanying some injury, any distressing or conflicting emotion, grief, opposite of pleasure. There is acute *pain* in my stomach.

(b) Care, trouble, effort, or exertion. He took great *pains* in teaching his son.

(c) Punishment for crime, penalty. The citizens were warned not to stir out at night on or under *pain* of death.

(Verb)

(d) To cause bodily pain, hurt, ache. I was much *pained* to hear of my father's serious illness.

Parade (Noun)

(a) A marshalling and manoeuvring of troops for display or official inspection, a review. A big *parade* was held on the occasion of the Republic Day.

(Verb)

(b) To march for display or inspection. The Units of the Army, the Navy and the Airforce *paraded* on the occasion of the Independence Day.

(c) To march through. The soldiers *paraded* the town.

(d) To display in a pretentious or conspicuous manner. It is no use *parading* your intelligence before others.

Parallel (Adj.)

(a) Not meeting or intersecting, however far extended. These two lines are *parallel*.

(b) Essentially alike, similar. These two cases are *parallel.*

(Noun)

(c) A match. In music, he is not his father's *parallel.*

(Verb)

(d) To place in comparison with. I do not want to *parallel* my intelligence with yours.

Pass (Verb)

(a) To move. As the days *passed,* he gradually recovered.

(b) To spend. I do not know how to *pass* my time.

(c) To cause to move rapidly. He *passed* his eyes over the letter.

(d) To penetrate. Light cannot *pass* through an opaque body.

(e) To go through the process of legislation. The Parliament *passed* this measure.

(f) To get through successfully. He *passed* the examination.

(g) To put forth as genuine, to impose fraudulently. He *passed* the counterfeit coin at night.

(h) To pronounce as a judgment or decision. The Court has *passed* this jugdment.

(i) To be transferred or assigned. This house has now *passed* into my hands.

(j) (Noun) A way or opening that affords a passage. In the ancient days invaders came to India through montain *passes.*

(k) Permission or permit to pass. He has a monthly railway *pass* for journey between Lahore and Kot Radha Kishen.

(l) A state of affairs, crisis. The matters have now come to a *pass*.

Passage.

(a) Transition from one condition or state to another. The *passage* of liquid into vapour is brought about by heat.

(b) A journey by conveyance, as, by a vessel, a voyage. The ship had a stormy *passage*.

(c) Right of transportation, especially on a ship. He has got a *passage* booked to England.

(d) Money paid for conveyance. What is the *passage* from Pakistan to England ?

(e) Any corridor, or gallery affording passage between apartments in a building. Is there a *passage* between the main building and the outhouses ?

(f) A personal encounter, a fight, or a dispute, as, a *passage* with swords.

People.

(a) All the human beings under the same government, speaking the same language, or being the same blood, as, the *people* of Pakistan.

(b) Persons collectively, as, the *people* say.

(c) Bodies of persons classified accordingly to their collective occupation or interest, as, the literary *people*.

(d) The commonality, as distinguished from the titled. The *people* rose against the aristocracy.

(e) Animals collectively, as, the ant *people*.

Perfect (Adj)

(a) Supremely excellent, complete. No man in this world is *perfect*.

(b) Thoroughly correspondent, accurately reproducing, as, a *perfect* replica.

(c) Thoroughly versed or informed, completely skilled, as, a *perfect* soldier.

(d) Thoroughly effectual, meeting the requirements of the occasion, as, a *perfect* antidote, a *perfect* answer.

(e) Excessive in degree, very great. She has a *perfect* horror of spiders.

(f) Nothing past or finished action, as the *perfect* tense.

(g) (Verb) To bring up to the absolute standard, as, to *perfect* a poem.

(h) To make thoroughly informed, skilled, or accomplished, as, to *perfect* oneself, in art.

Plain (Adj.)

(a) Having no noticeable elevation or depression, flat, smooth. The surface of the table is *plain.*

(b) Clear, understandable, as *plain* English.

(c) Sincere, as, a *plain* statement.

(d) Lowly in condition or station, unlearned. The village folk are generally *plain.*

(e) Unadorned, having no conspicuous ornamentation. He was wearing *plain* clothes.

(f) Homely. He is a *plain* man.

(g) Not rich. I *take plain* food.

(h) (Noun) An expanse of level, treeless land. They were playing on the *plain* outside the town.

Play (Verb)

(a) To engage in or join in a game, exercise, for diversion. He *plays* football every day.

(b) To enact, execute, as, to *play* tricks.

(c) To enact as a role on the stage. He *played* Hamlet on the stage.

(d) To discharge continuously or freely, as a stream of water. The fountains are *playing* in the garden.

(e) To behave like or pretend to be. The boys were *playing* as soldiers.

(f) To bear oneself in relation with others, as, to *play* one false.

(g) (Noun) Action without special aim or for amusement, opposed to work. Boys are fond of *play.*

(h) Manner of contending in a game, a move in a game, as, rough *play*, a fine *play.*

(i) A dramatic composition. The *plays* of Shakespeare are very interesting.

(j) A public theatrical exhibition. They have gone to witness a *play.*

Plea.

(a) An act of pleading, or that which is pleaded, an appeal, entreaty, prayer, as, a *plea* for aid.

(b) An excuse, pretext, or justification, as, the tyrant's *plea.*

Plenty.

(a) The state of being abundantly sufficient, or of having an abundance; particularly of necessities and comforts as, to live in peace and *plenty.*

(b) As much as can be required, an abundance or sufficiency, as, *plenty* of water.

Plod.

(a) To walk heavily or laboriously, proceed with slow

and steady steps, trudge. They had to *plod* through the marshy ground.

(b) To work in a monotonous, laborious manner, toil steadily or perseveringly. In order to write these books I had to *plod* a lot.

Ply.

(a) To work at with steadiness, as, he *plies* the trade of a shoemaker.

(b) To use with diligence, employ busily in work, as, to *ply* the oar.

(c) To urge with persistency. He *plied* the donkey with a whip.

(d) To sail. Ships *ply* between Bombay and Cochin.

Pocket (Noun)

(a) A small bag or pouch, attached to a garment, as for carrying money. My shirt has no *pockets*.

(b) Money. I am out of *pocket* these days.

(c) Under one's influence or control. He is in my *pocket*.

(d) (Verb) To take or appropriate money, as an affront. He quietly *pocketed* the insult.

Point (Noun)

(a) The sharp end of a thing, as, the *point* of a needle.

(b) Salient quality, prominent feature, as, the *points* of a thoroughbred horse.

(c) Aim, gist, purport, as, the *point* of a story.

(d) A position as of count in a game, as, to gain a *point*.

(e) Detail, especially, a vital step or division of an argument or discussion, a proposition, head, as, to note every *point*, to contest *point* by point.

(f) Verge, as, to the *point* of starting, at the *point* of death.

(g) (Verb) To furnish with or cut or shape to a point, sharpen. Please *point* this pencil.

(h) To extend or direct at, aim, as, to *point* the finger at some one. *Point* a gun.

(i) To direct attention to. He *pointed* out the defects in his rival.

(j) To be directed toward, look or face, tend, as the outlook *points* toward the woods, everything, *points* to your being right.

Polish (Noun)

(a) Smoothness or glossness of surface, finish. This table lacks *polish*.

(b) A substance used to produce a bright, smooth or glossy surface, a varnish. Please apply some *polish* on these shoes.

(c) Refinement of manner or style. The style of writing lacks *polish*.

(d) (Verb) To make smooth or lustrous by friction. Please *polish* these buttons.

(e) To become polite and elegant. You must *polish* your manners.

Poor.

(a) Lacking means of comfortable subsistence, indigent, needy. Most of the people of Pakistan are *poor*.

(b) Lacking in abundance or quality, scanty, as a *poor* crop.

(c) Of inferior workmanship or quality, as, a *poor* watch.

(d) Deficient in vigour, feeble, as *poor* health.

(e) Lacking in fertility, sterile, as, *poor* soil.

(f) Devoid of elegance or refinement, uncomfortable, as *poor* surroundings.

(g) Deserving of pity, unhappy, wretched, as, the *poor* dog.

(h) Devoid of merit, unsatisfactory, as, a very *poor* speaker.

Post (Noun)

(a) A place occupied by a detachment of troops. The soldiers had to leave their *post* on account of heavy fire from the enemy.

(b) An office or employment, a position. He occupies a high *post* in the Finance Ministry.

(c) Mail. Has the *post* arrived ?

(d) (Verb) To assign to a particular position. He has been posted as the Collector of Shaikhupura.

(e) To place in the post office. Did you *post* that letter ?

(f) To transfer items or account to the ledger. Please *post* these items quickly.

(g) To dispatch, hasten. He *posted* to the bedside of his ailing father.

(h) To supply with information. The Prime Minister is fully *posted* with the situation at Dacca.

(i) To denounce, stigmatise. His enemies *posted* him a coward.

Potent.

(a) Physically powerful, able to accomplish material results, efficacious, as, a *potent* drug.

(b) Morally powerful, convincing, as, a *potent* argument.

(c) Having great authority, as, a *potent* prince.

Prepare.

(a) To adapt, render, suitable, as, to *prepare* one for college.

(b) To provide with what is appropriate or necessary, equip, as, to *prepare* troops for war.

(c) To bring into a suitable or desired state of mind, as, I am *prepared* for anything.

(d) To arrange. He *prepared* the bed.

(e) To bring into a state of readiness or completeness. The chemist *prepared* the pill. The Committee prepared the report.

Press (Verb)

(a) To exert pressure, bear heavily. He *pressed* me to give him a letter of recommendation.

(b) Thrust. The troops *pressed* the people back.

(c) To press or hold as if with force, as, to *press* one's finger on the spot.

(d) To crush or squeeze, as, to *press* the juice from grapes.

(e) To compress, as, to *press* hay.

(f) To plead strongly. He *pressed* his claim successfully.

(g) To follow closely. They *pressed* the thief closely.

(h) To smooth or shape by heat and pressure, iron, as to *press* a coat.

(i) To collect in throngs, as people *pressed* in when the actor appeared on the stage.

(j) Hurry or pressure of affairs, urgency. In the *press* of business I forgot to write to you.

(k) A machine. He has started a printing *press*.

(l) Newspapers or periodical literature, collectively printed literature in the abstract. The *press* in Pakistan is free.

Prime (Adj).

(a) First in rank, dignity, or importance, chief, Ch. Mohammad Ali was the Prime Minister of Pahistan.

(b) Divisible by no whole number. Thirteen is a *prime* number.

(c) Original, as opposed to secondary. I have not been able to get the *prime* material for my thesis.

(d) (Noun) Youth. When he was in his *prime*, he was very healthy.

(e) The period of full perfection in anything. The spring season is in its *prime* now.

(f) (Verb) To make ready, as, to *prime* a gun, to *prime* a pump.

(g) To supply with facts or information, instruct what to say or do in any expected emergency, as, to *prime* a witness.

Profound.

(a) Intellectually deep, thorough, exhaustive, as, *profound* learning.

(b) Reaching to, rising from, or affecting the depth of one's nature, as *profound* respect.

(c) Situated far below the surface, deep, unfathomable. Atlantic Ocean at certain places is very *profound*.

Proposition.

(a) A scheme or measure proposed for acceptance or consideration, as, a businsss *proposition.*

(b) Any matter or person to be dealt with, as, a tough *proposition.*

(c) A theorem. We have to master sixty geometrical *propositions*, for the examination.

Province.

(a) A large administrative division of a country. Under the British rule India was divided into provinces.

(b) A comprehensive department or sphere of knowledge or activity, as the *province* of chemistry.

(c) A definite sphere of action, especially, one authoritatively assigned or properly belonging to a person, as, the *province* of the judge is to apply the laws.

Provision.

(a) (Noun) Measures taken or means made ready in advance. What *provisions* have you made for the journey?

(b) Food or supply of food. During the journey the travellers ran short of *provisions.*

(c) A stipulation or requirement, the part of an agreement. One of the *provisions* of the agreement is that the final payment is to be made at Rawal-Pindi.

(d) (Verb) To provide with the means of meeting a future want, to furnish with food supply. The sailors were adequately *provisioned* for the voyage.

Public.

(a) (Adj.) Of, or pertaining to, or affecting the people at large or the community, distinguished from

private or personal. In the Second Five-Year-Plan the *publie* sector has been given great importance.

(b) Open to all, maintained by or for the public, as, *public* parks.

(c) Participated in by the people, as, a *public* demonstration.

(d) For the use of the public, specifically for hire, as a *public* bus, hall, etc.

(e) Done or made in public or without concealment, well-known, open, notorious, as, a *public* scandal.

(f) Occupying an official or professional position acting before or for the community, as, a *public* speaker.

(g) (Noun) The people collectively, or in general of a particular locality or nation, as the Pakistan *public*.

Publish.

(a) To make known or announce publicly. This news has been *published* in all the leading papers.

(b) To issue (or print, bind and issue) from the press or a publishing house. Exhaustive and critical Notes on the 'Arms and the Man' have been *published* by Standard Publishing House Lahore.

(c) To make known, exhibit, or advertise in any way. Who is responsible for *publishing* this scandal?

Pull.

(a) (Verb) To apply force in such a manner as to cause motion toward the person or thing exerting the force, drag, tug. He *pulled* the ropes with force.

(b) To come or go. The train *pulled* into Lahroe. We *pulled* out for the mountains.

(c) To draw out, extract. The dentist *pulled* the tooth.

(d) To take a deep draught or puff, as, to *pull* on a glass or a cigar.

(e) To rein in (a horse) or otherwise check his speed. He *pulled* the horse when it was running at full speed.

(f) (Noun) A means of influencing those in power, as, political *pull*.

Pump.

(a) (Noun) A mechanical device for raising, circulating, exhausting, or compressing, a liquid or gas. We have a hand *pump* in our house.

(b) (Verb) To raise, as water or fluid, with pump. The municipal authorities had to *pump* the rain water which had collected in the streets.

(c) (Verb) To extract information from by means of persistent or artful questioning, as, to *pump* a witness.

Pure.

(a) Free from mixture or contact with that which weakens, impairs, or pollutes. In the morning the air is *pure*.

(b) Free from adulteration, clear, clean, hence, genuine, stainless, as, *pure* life, *pure* language.

(c) Nothing; but, real, sheer, as, a *pure* mischief, *pure* luck.

Purge.

(a) (Verb) To purify or cleanse from whatever is impure, foreign, or superfluous. Colonel Nassr has *purged* the political atmosphere of Egypt.

(b) To destroy or remove from a nation, political party, or community, an undesired group or individual, especially. Dictators often *purge* their political opponents.

(c) To clear thoroughly, as the bowels. He has taken some laxative to *purge* himself.

(d) (Noun) The act or operation of purging, in any sense. General Ayub Khan has effected a political *purge* in Pakistan.

(e) That which purges, specifically, a medicine causing active evacuation of the bowels. Yesterday he took a *purge.*

Quarter.

(a) (Noun) A fourth part. I will come in a *quarter* of an hour.

(b) A fourth of a year, three months, hence, a term of school. There will be an examination at the end of the second *quarter.*

(c) A place of lodging or residence. The labourers of this factory have been provided with *quarters.*

(d) Mercy shown to a vanquished foeman by sparing his life, clemency. The rebel leader, when arrested, will be given no *quarter* by the Government.

(e) (Verb) To divide or separate into four equal parts or quarters. Please *quarter* this piece of cloth.

Quick.

(a) (Abj) Done or occurring in a short time, expeditious, brisk, rapid, swift, speedy. This medicine brings about a *quick* relief from pain.

(b) Alert, sensitive, perceptive, as, a *quick* ear, *quick* wit.

(c) (Noun) That which has life, those who are alive, chiefly in the phrase, the *quick* and the dead.

(d) The living flesh, any vital or tender part, especially, the tender flesh under a nail, hence, the feeling, as, cut to the *quick.*

Race.

(a) One of the major subdivisions of mankind, regarded as having a common origin and exhibiting a relatively constant set of physical traits, as, the Aryan *race.*

(b) A nation, as, the German *race.*

(c) Pedigree, lineage, as, a noble *race.*

(d) Any class of being uniting them or differentiating them from others, as, the *race* of lawyers.

(e) A group of plants or animals, having characteristics clearly differentiating it from other groups within the same species, a variety, as, a *race* of wheat.

Racy.

(a) Having a spirited or pungent interest, spicy, piquant as, a *racy* style.

(b) Having a characteristic flavour assumed to be indicative of origin, as, wine, rich, fresh, or fragrant. Orange squash is a *racy* drink.

(c) Suggestive, slightly, immodest, as, a *racy* story.

Radical.

(a) (Adj.) Of, proceeding from, or pertaining to the root or foundation, essential, fundamental, inherent, basic. What are the *radical* principles of Economics ?

(b) Thorough-going, unsparing extreme, as a *radical* operation, *radical* measures.

(c) (Noun) One who carries his theories or convictions to their furtherest application, an extremist. He is a *radical* in his party.

(d) In politics, one who advocates widespread governmental changes and reforms at the earliest opportunity. He is *radical* in politics.

Range.

(a) (Noun) The area over which anything moves or is distributed, or the limits in time of the appearance of anything, as, the geographical *range* of birds or plants.

(b) The extent to which any power can be made effective, extent or variation, as of a force or an instrument, as, the *range* of a voice, *range* of a radio transmitter.

(c) The horizontal distance between a gun and its target. The *range* of this rifle is 2000 yards.

(d) A place for shooting at a mark. The soldiers were firing at the *range.*

(e) A line or row, a series or chain, as of mountains. On the north of India there are the *ranges* of the Himalayas.

(f) (Verb) To wander with or without aim, roam, He was *ranging* through the forest at night.

Rank.

(a) (Noun) Degree of official standing, especially in the army and navy, as, the *rank* of General.

(b) The mass of soldiery, the order of private soldiers, as, the Colonel, rose from the *ranks.*

(c) Relative position in a scale of dignity or of life, degree, grade, as, the *rank* of baronet.

(d) High degree or position, especially, the state of being a member of a titled nobility, as, a lady of *rank.*

(e) (Verb) To place in an order, class, or grade, classify according to *rank.* The soldiers are tested for *ranking* them.

(f) To hold a specified place of grade. He *ranks* high in society.

(g) To take precedence of in respect to rank, as, the ambassadors *rank* ministers.

Rate.

(a) (Noun) The measure of a thing, by its relation to a standard, proportional or comparative amount or degree, as, a high *rate* of interest.

(b) Degree of value, price, as, railway *rates*.

(c) The unit cost of commodity or service, as, the *rate* for electricity, gas, water, and the like.

(d) The proportion which a given fact or event bears to the total of relevant cases involved, as, a death *rate*, marriage *rate*.

(e) (Verb) To set an estimate upon or to be estimated. He *rates* high in my estimation.

(f) To fix the rank or grade of, place in a certain *rank* as, to *rate* a seaman.

Raw.

(a) Not changed or prepared for cooking, in its natural state, uncooked. He was eating *raw* potatoes.

(b) Bleak, chilling, as, a *raw* wind.

(c) Newly done, fresh, as *raw* paint, *raw* work.

(d) Inexperienced, indisciplined, as, a *raw* recruit.

(e) Unrefined, crude, off-colour, as a *raw* joke, *raw* sugar.

Read.

(a) Peruse, note or apprehend the contents of a book or manuscript. He is very fond of *reading* novels. *Read* the letter to yourself (i. e. silently).

(b) To discover or announce the indications or record of, as to *read* a barometer. What does the thermometer *read* ?

(d) To interpret or explain, foresee, as, to *read* the future.

(e) To have a specified form or effect, as expressed or appearing in a book or the like, as, the law *reads* thus.

(f) To bring into some condition by reading, as, I *read* her to sleep.

(g) To be readable, as, this book *reads* easily.

(h) Learn by reading. I *read* it in the newspaper. I have just been *reading* about it.

(i) Interpret in a certain way. Silence must not always be *read* as consent (i.e. One must not suppose that a person means "Yes" when he gives no answer to a question).

(j) Give a certain meaning or impression. The play *reads* better than it acts (i.e. is better for reading than for stage performance).

Record.

(a) (Nonn) A historical compilation of events. The *records* of ancient Indian history are scarce.

(b) The sum of the acts and attitudes of a person or organisation. This officer has bright *record* of service.

(c) The best recorded achievement. He has established a new *record* in high jump.

(d) The authorised register. Please show me the *record*.

(e) (Verb) To make record of, as *record* events.

(f) To indicate, register, as, a thermometer *records* variations in temperature.

(g) (Adj.) Surpassing any previously recorded achievement or performance of its kind, as, a *record* vote.

Redeem.

(a) To regain possession of by paying a price, to recover, as mortgaged property. He earned money and thereby *redeemed* the property his father mortgaged.

(b) To fulfil, as, an oath or promise. The Government must *redeem* its pledges to the public.

(c) To recover from captivity or from total loss or alienation, deliver, as, to *redeem* goods from a pawnbroker, to *redeem* a nation.

(d) To make amends for, compensate for, make up for, as, the play was *redeemed* by its acting.

Reduce.

(a) To bring to a specified form or condition, as, to *reduce* a rock to powder.

(b) To diminish in value, size, quantity, or the like, as, to *reduce* expenses.

(c) To bring to subjection, subdue. The town was *reduced* by famine.

(d) To bring into a class, species, bring within certain limits of description, as, to *reduce* language to rules, to *reduce* a statement to writing.

(e) To change the denomination (numbers) as, to *reduce* pounds to pence.

(f) To drive to extreme measure. He was *reduced* to desperation.

Register.

(a) (Verb) To record in a register, enroll. He has got himself *registered* as a candidate for the post.

(b) To express or indicate. His face *registered* anxiety and fear.

(c) To devote according to scale. Thermometer *registers* temperature.

(d) (Noun) An official record. His name has been entered in the attendance *register*.

Regular.

(a) Acting according to rule, methodical, orderly, as, *regular* habits.

(b) Duly authorised, as, a *regular* practitioner.

(c) Conducted in the proper manner, a *regular* meeting.

(d) Belonging to the standing army, permanent. He holds a *regular* commission in the army.

Relieve.

(a) To free wholly or partly from something oppressive. This medicine *relieves* pain.

(b) To alleviate, lessen. Some steps must be taken to *relieve* the poverty of the Pakistani people.

(c) To display by contrast. The monotony was *relieved* by a burst of activity.

(d) To release, as a sentinel, by substitution. The first sentinel was *relieved* by the second at midnight.

Relish.

(a) (Noun) Appetite, appreciation, liking, as, a *relish* for excitement.

(b) The flavour, the quality in anything that makes i pleasurable, as, danger gives *relish* to adventure.

(c) An admixture or smell but important characteristic flavour, as, there is a *relish* of nature in his poetry.

(d) (Verb) To like the taste or savour of, enjoy, as, to *relish* a dinner or a joke.

Remit.

(a) To send in return, as money in payment for goods, transmit, as, please *remit* the amount.

(b) To pardon the guilt. He prayed to God to *remit* his sins.

(c) To refrain from exacting a penalty. His fine was *remitted* by the Principal.

(d) To abate, relax, as, to *remit* one's vigilance.

Remote.

(a) Located far from a specified place, as, *remote* regions.
(b) Removed far from present time, distant time, as, the *remote* future.

(c) Having a slight relation or connection, separated, foreign, distant in relation, as, a *remote* cause, *remote* kinship.

(d) Not obvious, inconsiderable, slight, as, a *remote* likeness or analogy.

Render.

(a) To make of or change to a specified character, as, to *render* a ship seaworthy.

(b) To bestow or provide, give, as, to *render* aid to the poor.

(c) To give in answer to requirement of duty, demand, or fitness, as, to *render* a judgment or reason.

(d) To express, represent, as, he *rendered* the music poorly.

(e) To express in another language. Please *render* this English passage in Urdu.

(f) To return by way of requital or retribution, give back, as, to *render* double for one's sins.

(g) To surrender, give up, as to *render* a fortress.

(h) To present for payment or consideration, as, to *render* a bill.

Represent.

(a) To portray or depict. This book *represents* the real life of the Pakistani rural population.

(b) To appear in character of. He *represented* himself to be an expert in classical music.

(c) To put forth or relate as a true conception or account, state, as, he *represented* that his salary was inadequate.

(d) To act instead of or as authorised agent for. He *represents* Messrs Ghulam Rasool and Sons, Publishers and Book-sellers, Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Repudiate.

(a) To refuse to acknowledge or pay, disclaim, disavow. He has *repudiated* his debts.

(b) To refuse to have dealings with, cast off, reject. He has *repudiated* his wife.

(c) To refuse to accept as authentic, true or authorised. No state government in Pakistan can *repudiate* the Central Government.

Rich.

(a) Wealthy. He is a very *rich* man.

(b) Composed of rare or precious materials, valuable, costly, as, *rich* fabrics.

(c) Having an unwholesome excess of butter, fats. He is in the habit of taking *rich* food.

(d) Full, satisfying and pleasing. She has a *rich* voice.

(e) Luxuriant, abundant, as, *rich* hair, *rich* crops.

(f) Exceedingly humorous, amusing or ridiculous, as, a *rich* joke.

Rise.

(a) (Verb) To advance from a lower to a higher position, become higher, go up, ascend as, mists *rise*, a bird *rises* in the air.

(b) To get out of bed after sleep. He *rises* very late in the morning.

(c) To break up for a recess or adjournment. The House passed the bill before *rising*.

(d) To have origin, spring. The Ganges *rises* in the Himalayas.

(e) To appear above the horizon, said of heavenly bodies. The sun *rises* in the east.

(f) To gain elevation in rank, fortune, or public estimation, be promoted, prosper, as, he *rose* to fame.

(g) To break forth into public commotion or into active opposition, revolt, rebel, as, the people *rose* against the tyrant.

(h) To be revived from death, arise from the grave. It is written in the Bible that the dead shall *rise* again.

(i) To increase in force, intensity, dignity, value etc, as, his wrath *rises*, the wind *rises*, stocks *rise* in price.

(j) To slope gradually upward, as, the ground *rises*.

(k) To be, or have powers, equal to. He *rose* to the occasion.

(l) To be almost, as, the boy *rises* three years.

(m) The act of beginning to appear, as from a source as, the *rise* of a stream.

(n) Increase or advance, as in price. There has been a steep *rise* in the price of foodgrains.

(o) Advance as in rank, prosperity or importance. He had a sudden *rise* to fame.

(p) The act of appearing before the horizon. I generally wake up before the *rise* of the sun.

Roll.

(a) (Verb) To move or cause to move onward by turning round and upon a surface without slipping. He was *rolling* himself on the ground.

(b) To wrap round and round upon itself or upon an axis, as, to *roll* a carpet.

(c) To make or become smooth, compact, or flat by means of a roller, as, to *roll* dough, the metal *rolls* easily.

(d) To undulate or sweep along, as waves or plains move tumultuously, fluctuate, as, *rolling* mists.

(e) To carry onward with a steady swelling and sweeping motion, as, the ocean *rolls* its waves.

(f) To luxuriate, abound, wallow, as, to *roll* in wealth.

(g) To come in abundantly, money *rolls* in.

(h) (Noun) Anything rolled up in cylindrical form, as, a *roll* of parchment.

(i) A list of names or register. His name is not on the *roll.*

Root.

(a) (Noun) The underground portion of a plant. The *roots* of this tree have gone very deep.

(b) That from which anything derives, origin, growth or life or vigour, as, money is the *root* of all evils. Industry is the *root* of prosperity.

(c) Some root like part of an organ or structure, as, the *root* of a tooth or nerve.

(d) A quantity that, taken a specified number of times as a factor, will give another quantity called its power, as, 2, is the fourth *root* of 16.

(e) (Verb) To fix or imprint deeply and durably, as, *rooted* in faith.

(f) To be firmly fixed or established. He is *rooted* in his profession.

Rough.

(a) Having an uneven surface, not smooth or polished as a *rough* stone.

(b) Coarse in texture, shaggy, disordered, ragged, shabby, as, a *rough* suit, a *rough* note book.

(c) Having the surface broken, uneven, as a *rough* country.

(d) Characterised by rude or violent action, as, *rough* sports.

(e) Specifically of the weather or sea, boisterous or tempestuous, stormy, as, a *rough* passage.

(f) Characterised by harshness of spirit, brutal, as, *rough* manners.

(g) Harsh to the ear, grating, inharmonious, as, *rough* sounds.

Round.

(a) (Adj.) Circular, spherical, or cylindrical. The shape of the earth is *round.*

(b) Liberal, ample, large, as, a good *round* fee.

(c) Easy and free, as in motion, brisk, as, a *round* pace.

(d) Of full cadence, well-balanced, full-toned, as, a *round* sentence or tone.

(e) Made without reserve, bold, outspoken, as, a *round* assertion.

(f) Returning to the point of departure, usually by the same means of transportation, as, a *round* trip.

(g) Free from fractions, evenly divisible by 10, as, *round* numbers.

(h) (Noun) A series of recurrent movements, a routine, a completed succession or order, as, the daily *round* of life.

(i) One of a series of concerted actions performed in succession by a number of persons, as, a *round* of drinks or applause.

(j) One of the divisions of a boxing match. He was defeated in the first *round.*

(k) A firing by a company or squad in which each soldier fires once. The police fired five *rounds* on the violent crowd.

(l) (Verb) To circle about, especially, to sail around the border of. Vasco da Gama was the first to *round* the Cape of Good Hope.

(m) To fill out roundly, as, the girl *rounds* into womanhood.

(n) (Adj.) On all sides, in such a manner as to encircle as a crowd gathered *round.*

(o) More or less completely from person to person or point to point, as, provisions enough to go *round.*

(p) In the vicinity, as, to hand *round.*

(q) (Prep.) Toward every side from, about, as, he looked *round* him.

Rub.

(a) (Verb) To polish, burnish or brighten, as, to *rub* up one's English.

(b) To remove or erase by friction. Please *rub* off these words.

(c) To get along or advance with difficulty, as, to *rub* along through life.

(d) (Noun) A subjection to frictional pressure, as, give it a *rub*.

(e) That which renders progress difficult, a hindrance or a doubt, as, there's the *rub*.

(f) Something that rubs or is rough to the feelings, a sarcasm, as, a *rub* in debate.

Rule.

(a) Controlling power, government, dominion, authority. India was under the British *rule* for more than a hundred years.

(b) A method or principle of action, as, I make early rising my *rule*.

(c) An authoritative direction or enactment. You must observe the *rules* of the college.

(d) What belongs to the ordinary course of events or condition of things, as, in some communities illiteracy is the *rule*.

(e) (Verb) To govern, have authority or control. The Moghuls *ruled* India for about three hundred years.

(f) To establish by decision, as, the judge has *ruled* on the point.

(g) To maintain a standard of rates, average, as, prices *ruled* high.

Run.

(a) (Verb) To move at a run, or cause to run, as, to *run* a horse.

(b) To be a candidate or competitor, as, to *run* for Parliament.

(c) To be in a state of activity, be in operation, as, a clock or machine *runs.*

(d) To cause to work, ply, as, to *run* a machine.

(e) To pass in inspection or in rapid succession, as, to *run* through a book.

(f) To continue in existence or action, as, the river *runs* north.

(g) To be performed or repeated in continuous succession, as, the play *ran* forty nights.

(h) To be currently reported, expressed or related, as, the will *runs* as follows.

(i) (Noun) A course or period of operation, as, an eight hours *run* of a factory.

(j) A continuous or connected course, a succession as, a *run* of luck.

(k) A period of continuous performance, occurrence, popularity, etc, as, the *run* of a play or song.

(l) Free use, as, to have the *run* of the university library.

(m) (Adj.) Made liquid, melted, as, *run* butter, *run* metal.

School.

(a) (Noun) An educational institution. He is studying in a public *school.*

(b) A subdivision of a university devoted to a special branch of higher education, as, a *school* of education, medicine etc.

(c) Training of any branch of the army or navy, as, gunnery *school*, aviation *school.*

(d) A body of disciples of a teacher or system, as, the Indian *school* of philosophy, a painting of the Flemish *school.*

(e) (Verb) To instruct in a school, train, educate. He was *schooled* in England.

(f) To subject to rule or discipline. This boy is not properly *schooled*.

Seat.

(a) (Noun) That on which one sits, a chair. Please reserve a *seat* for me in the hall.

(b) The place where anything is situated, settled, or established, as, the *seat* of pain, the *seat* of government.

(c) A position in a legislature or an office. He has lost his *seat* in the Parliament.

(d) (Verb) To place on a seat, cause to sit down. Please be *seated*.

Sense.

(a) The faculty of sensation. He has a very acute *sense* of smell.

(b) Rational perception accompanied by feeling, realisation, as a *sense* of wrong.

(c) Normal power of mind or understanding, sound or natural judgment, as, the fellow has no sense, she is coming to her *senses*.

(d) Signification, meaning. I cannot understand the *sense* of his speech.

(e) Opinion, view, or judgment of the majority as, the *sense* of the meeting was manifest.

(f) That which commends itself to the understanding as being in accordance with reason and good judgment as, to talk *sense*.

(g) Capacity to perceive or appreciate, as, a *sense* of colour.

Serve.

(a) To work as a servant. He has been *serving* him for the last ten years.

(b) To obey and worship religiously, as, to *serve* God.

(c) To live or act in submission to or in compliance with, as, to *serve* the hour.

(d) To expiate (a crime) by suffering the penalty of a sentence imposed, as, to *serve* a term in jail.

(e) To bring and arrange on the table or distribute among guests. Cold drinks were *served* to the guests.

(f) To be of use or service to, especially as a substitute, as, it serves my purpose, this umbrella will *serve* me for a cane.

(g) To behave or act toward, treat, requite, do, as, to *serve* one ill.

(h) To deliver. He was *served* with a notice.

(i) To perform the duties of any station, office, or employment, as, he is *serving* in the army.

Service.

(a) (Noun) The act of serving. He has accepted *service* in a local bank.

(b) A work performed for the benefit of another. Will you please do me a *service* ?

(c) Any system or organisation instituted for the accomplishment of official duty, as, civil *service*, the postal *service*, military *service*.

(d) Public exercise of worship. The funeral *service* was performed by the Bishop.

(e) An agency for the accomplishment of some generally and constantly needed work, as, a good telephone *service.*

(f) In tennis and similar games, the act of serving the ball. His *service* is very strong.

(g) (Verb) To install, maintain, or repair, as, to *service* a car or radio.

Silent.

(a) Not making any sound or noise, noiseless, as, *silent* grief.

(b) Free from activity, motion, or disturbance, as, a *silent* retreat.

(c) Interested financially in a business, but havin no authority to act, as, a *silent* partner.

Soft.

(a) Opposed to hard, as, *soft* wood.

(b) Smooth and delicate to the touch, as, *soft* skin.

(c) Gentle in its effect upon the ear, as, a *soft* tune.

(d) Mild in any mode of physical action, as, a *soft* breeze, or a *soft* ripple.

(e) Courteous, as, *soft* words.

(f) Giving or enjoying rest, placid, as, *soft* sleep.

(g) Tender, sympathetic, as, a *soft* heart.

(h) Incapable of hardship, delicate, as, *soft* muscles.

(i) Free from mineral salts, as, *soft* water.

Solid.

(a) Compact, firm, and unyielding, opposed to fluid. Iron is a *solid* metal.

(b) Firm and stable. This bank stands on *solid* footing.

(c) Completely filled, not hollow, as, this ball is *solid.*

(d) Exhibiting united and unbroken characteristics, opinions, unanimous, as, the sold vote. This city is *solid* for the Cougress party.

(e) Financially well-to-do. This businessman is very *solid.*

(f) In good graces of, as, *solid* with the boss.

(g) Unadulterated, unalloyed, as, *solid* gold.

(h) Serious, reliable, exhibiting sound judgment, as a *solid* citizen.

(i) Continuous, unbroken, as, a *solid* hour.

Sound.

(a) (Noun) Noise of any specified quality, as, the *sound* of bugles.

(b) Significance, implication, as, the stoty has a sinister *sound.*

(c) Mere empty noise with significance. Life is full of *sound* and fury signifying nothing.

(d) (Verb) To give a signal, order by means of a *sound,* as, to *sound* a retreat.

(e) To have a specified implication or *sound,* as, the story *sound* true.

(f) To mark or indicate by a *sound* or sounds, strike, as, the clock *sound* midnight.

(g) (Adj.) Healthy. A *sound* mind is in a *sound* body.

(h) Free from injury, defect, or decay, as, *sound* timber.

(i) Solvent. He is financially very *sound.*

(j) Truthful, right. His opinions are very *sound.*

(k) Complete, thorough. He has a *sound* knowledge of his subject.

Spirit.

(a) The principle of life and energy in man and animals, the soul. Man does not only need food for his body, but for his *spirit* also.

(b) A person regarded with reference to any peculiar activity, characteristic, or temper, as, a leading *spirit* in the community.

(c) State of temper or mind, mood. On account of his success in the examination he is in high *spirits*.

(d) Vivacity or energy, ardour, dash, fire, as he spoke on the subject with *spirit*.

(e) Ardent loyalty or devotion, as, school *spirit*.

(f) True intent or meaning. You must go by the *spirit* and not the letter of the law.

(g) A strong distilled liquor or liquid. He is in the habit of taking *spirits*.

Square.

(a) (Adj) Having four equal sides and four right angles. I have bought a *square* plot of land for building a house.

(b) Direct, fair, just, equitable, honest. He is *square* in his dealings with others.

(c) Having debit and credit balanced, even, settled. Please make your accounts *square* immediately.

(d) Absolute, complete, unequivocal. He gave me a *square* refusal.

(e) Solid, full, satisfying, as, a *square* meal.

(f) (Verb) To conform or cause to conform, adapt, agree, harmonise, proportion, as, conscience *squares* with interest.

(g) To balance, settle. Please *square* your accounts immediately.

Staff.

(a) A shaft or pole that forms a support or a handle, as, the *staff* of a spear.

(b) A body of persons associated in carrying out some special enterprise under the supervision of a manager or chief, as, the editorial *staff* of a newspaper.

Stamp

(a) (Verb) To affix a postage or other *stamp* upon. Please *stamp* the envelop before posting it.

(b) To bring down quickly, noisily and heavily. He *stamped* his foot with rage.

(c) To crush or destroy. The kind *stamped* out his enemy.

(d) To assign a distinctive quality to, stigmatise, brand, as, to *stamp* a story as false.

(e) To fix mentally. The deed is *stamped* on his memory.

(f) (Noun) Any characteristic mark, as a label or imprint. This cloth bears the *stamp* of the factory.

(g) Characteristic quality or form, kind, sort. I dislike men of his *stamp*.

Stand.

(a) (Verb) To be in given attitude or situation, as, to *stand* accused.

(b) To have a height or stature, as, to *stand* six feet in one's stockings.

(c) To have a reputed character, be estimated, as, he *stands* well in the community.

(d) To be scrupulous, as, to *stand* on trifles.

(e) To stay or remain firm, abide, as, to *stand* in the face of all discouragement.

(f) To remain in existence, unimpaired or unchanged, last, endure, as, the castle still *stands*.

(g) To take a stand, as, to *stand* for the right.

(h) To rest on a support or basis, to depend logically, as, the case *stands* upon mere conjecture.

(i) To abide by, as, to *stand* by one's word.

(j) (Noun) A stall, counter, or the like, where merchandise is displayed, as, book *stand*.

(k) The act of standing especially of standing firmly, as, to make a *stand* against the enemy.

Standard.

(a) A flag, ensign, or banner, used as a distinctive emblem of government, body of men, or special cause, as, the *standard* of freedom or revolt.

(b) Any established measure of extent, quantity, or value. By what *standard* do you judge his ability ?

(c) Any type, model, or example for comparison, a criterion of excellence, test, as, a *standard* of conduct or taste.

Step.

(a) (Noun) A pace. A man's *step* generally is of 30 inches.

(b) A short distance, a space easily traversed. His house is situated only a few *steps* from mine.

(c) That upon which the foot rests in ascending or descending, as a stair or ladder-rung. The child was standing on the third *step* of ladder.

(d) A single action or proceeding regarded as leading to something, as, a *step* toward emancipation.

(e) A footprint, track. You must follow in the foot *steps* of great men.

(f) (Verb) To go by foot; walk a short distance, as, to *step* across the street.

(g) To come into a situation at one stroke, as, to *step* into office.

(h) To press down with the foot, as, to *step* on a brake.

Strike.

(a) (Verb) To hit with some force. He *struck* him on the head.

(b) To ignite by a stroke. Will you please *strike* a match ?

(c) To cut, lop, or separate. He *struck* off the criminal's head.

(d) To make and conform, as, the bargain was *struck*.

(e) To efface or cancel as by a *stroke* of pen. His name was *struck* off from the register.

(f) To impress or affect suddenly, forcibly. He was *struck* speechless.

(g) To come to the mind of, as, an idea *struck* me.

(h) To separate by a blow, as, to *strike* off shackles.

(i) To take, or proceed on, a course, as to *strike* for home.

(j) To arrive at by reckoning, as, to *strike* a balance.

(k) (Noun) The quitting of work by a body of workers to enforce some demand. The factory workers went on *strike*.

Subject.

(a) Being und r the power of another, owing or yielding obedience to sovereign, authority. For a long time India was a *subject* country.

(b) Exposed to some agency or tendency, as, *subject* to headache, a climate *subject* to storms.

(c) Being under discretionary, as, a treaty *subject* to ratification.

Suit.

(a) (Noun) The acting of suing, solicitation, petition, particularly, the seeking of favour from a king or one of exalted rank, or the seeking of a woman's hand in marriage, courtship. His *suit* was accepted by the king.

(b) An action in a low court for the recovery of a right or redress of a wrong. The landlord filed a *suit* against the tenant for the recovery of rent.

(c) A set of things having individual use, but together constituting an outfit, as a *suit* of clothes.

(d) (Verb) Agree. The climate of Delhi does not *suit* him.

(e) To be in accord, to befit. His actions did not *suit* the occasion.

Support.

(a) (Verb) To bear the weight of, keep from falling. These walls will not be able to *support* a roof.

(b) To provide means for the maintenance of, provide for. He has to *support* a large family.

(c) To carry on, keep up. How are you *supporting* yourself under such difficult circumstances ?

(d) To defend, uphold, aid, advocate or second. I *support* this proposal.

(e) To verify, confirm. It is difficult to *support* this statement.

(f) (Noun) One who or that which *supports*. He is my biggest *support* in this matter.

(g) Subsistence. He is providing *support* to his poor relatives.

Sustain.

(a) To uphold, a weight, support. These thin walls are *sustaining* a heavy roof.

(b) To suffer, undergo. He *sustained* a heavy loss in the transaction. He *sustained* serious injuries in the accident.

(c) To keep from sinking into despondency or discouragement. It was my firm faith in God which *sustained* me during hard times.

(d) To corroborate, confirm. The court *sustained* his plea.

(e) To keep up or maintain, prolong. He is not capable of *sustaining* friendly relationships with any one.

Sweep.

(a) (Verb) To collect, remove, or clear away with a broom, as, to *sweep* the dirt, clean with a broom or brush as, *sweep* the floor.

(b) To gather in or collect at one stroke. In the elections he *swept* the polls.

(c) (Noun) The motion of a long stroke or movement, as, a *sweep* of the hand.

(d) The act of clearing out or getting rid of, hence, removal from office or place. The President of Pakistan has made a clean *sweep* of all corrupt and inefficient officers.

Table.

(a) An article of furniture. How many *tables* are there in the room ?

(b) The food served or entertainment provided at a *table*, fare. This hotel provides a lavish *table*.

(c) A company that gathers about a *table*, as for a meal, discussion, or game. The *table* is already full for playing cards.

Taste.

(a) (Verb) To perceive the flavour of as by taking into mouth or touching with the tongue. I have not yet *tasted* mangoes during this season.

(b) To have a particular flavour when in the mouth, as, sugar *tastes* sweet.

(c) To have experience of. I have *tasted* great sorrow in life.

(d) To test the quality of for trade. His business is *tasting* tea.

(e) (Noun) Flavour. What is the *taste* of this medicine?

(f) Special fondness and aptitude for a pursuit, bent, inclination, as, a *taste* for music.

(g) Style or form with respect to the rules of propriety or etiquette, as, she behaves in very poor *taste*.

(h) Individual preference or liking. That the suits my *taste*.

Time.

(a) (Noun) Infinite duration or its measure. *Time* is a great healer.

(b) A portion of duration available or sufficient for, or allotted to, some special purpose or event, leisure. I have no *time* to read this book.

(c) Infinite duration viewed in the concrete as measurable and terminable, but not precisely limited, as, you build for *time*, we for eternity.

(d) The hour of death or of travel. Your *time* has come.

(e) A portion of duration considered as having some quality or experience of its own, personal or general. *Times* are hard.

(f) A case of recurrence of repetition, as, many a *time*, three *times* a day.

(g) (Verb) To adapt to the *time* or occasion. His speech was well-*timed.*

Toll.

(a) (Noun) A fixed compensation for privilege granted or service rendered. Every visitor to Mussoorie has to pay a *toll* of 10 rupees.

(b) Something taken or elicited like a *toll* price. The train accident took a heavy *toll* of lives.

(c) The sound of a bell rung slowly, with single and regularly repeated strokes. Do you hear the *toll* of the church-bell.

(d) (Verb) To sound or ring. The church-bells were *tolling* on Sunday morning

(e) To ring a bell so as to announce an event, as, to *toll* easily.

Tongue.

(a) An organ of speech. You must hold your *tongue.*

(b) Speech, or the power or style of speech. He is a person of smooth *tongue.*

(c) A language, as, the English *tongue.*

Top.

(a) The upper extremity or highest part, as, the *top* of the hill.

(b) The crown of the head, as, from *top* to toe.

(c) The utmost degree, height, climax, came. He is at the *top* of his career.

(d) The foremost or most prominent place, as, the *top* of the school.

(e) (Verb) To cap, crown. The mountains were *topped* with snow.

(f) To weigh, measure, or to amount to more than, exceed. My monthly expenses *top* five hundred rupees.

(g) To be superior to, surpass, excel. He *topped* the list of successful candidates.

(h) (Adj.) Highest in rank, place, or position. He is the *top* man in his department.

Touch.

(a) (Verb) To be in or come into contact with, especially with the hand or some part of the body. He *touched* the hat in greeting.

(b) To come near to, be comparable with, reach. You cannot *touch* his skill.

(c) To mark or delineate lightly as with a brush or pen. The photographer has not *touched* this photograph.

(d) To produce a mental impression upon, rouse, the emotion of, affect with tender feeling. His speech *touched* the heart.

(e) To treat in a hasty manner, deal with casually. In his speech he just *touched* this matter.

(f) To relate to, concern. This matter *touches* you.

(g) To impair, disorder, render weak-minded. Fright has *touched* his wits.

(h) To endure the contact of. I cannot *touch* his food.

(i) (Noun) Any slight or delicate effort or effect as of brush or pen. He is giving finishing *touches* to his book.

(j) A little attack, stroke, twinge, as, a *touch* of pain.

(k) Hint or suggestion. His speech had a *touch* of sarcasm in it.

(l) A weakness or defect, as, a *touch* of the brain.

(m) Test, proof. Endurance is the *touch* of truth.

(n) Special fashion, manner. Which is the latest *touch* in hats ?

Train.

(a) (Noun) A continuous line of coupled railway coachers. The *train* steamed into the station.

(b) A sequence. This event started a *train* of thoughts in my mind.

(c) A retinue or body of retainers. The President entered the hall with his *train.*

(d) (Verb) To educate, instruct. His father has *trained* him well.

(e) To make obedient to orders or capable of performing tricks, as an animal. The animals in this circus are wery well *trained.*

(f) To bring into a required physical condition by means of a course of a diet and exercise, as, to *train* a man for boat race.

True.

(a) Faithful to fact or reality, not false or erroneous, as, a *true* judgment.

(b) Being real or natural, genuine, not counterfeit, as, a *true* specimen, *true* gold.

(c) Faithful to friends, promises, or principles, loyal, steadfast, as, *true* love, a *true* friend.

(d) Conforming to an existing standard type or pattern, exact, as a *true* king.

(e) Faithful to the requirements of law or justice, legitimate, as, the *true* king.

(f) Faithful to trurh, truthful, honest, as, a *true* man.

(g) Faithful to the promise, or predicted event correctly indicative, as, a *true* sign.

(h) Of pure strain or pedigree, as, a *true* Alsatian dog.

Trust.

(a) (Noun) Confidence, faith. Have *trust* in God.

(b) Something, committed, to one's care for use or safekeeping, a charge, responsibility. Ancient monuments are the *trust* of the nation.

(c) The confidence, or the obligation arising from the confidence, reposed in a person or persons to whom the legal title to property is conveyed for the benefit of another. He has put all his property in the hands of a *trust* for running a college.

(d) (Verb) To repose *trust* in, rely upon. I cannot *trust* this man.

Turn.

(a) (Verb) To rotate or revolve, as, to *turn* a wheel.

(b) To depend. My action *turns* on yours.

(c) To revolve mentally, as, to *turn* a subject over.

(d) To give a finished form or graceful outline, as, to *turn* a phrase.

(e) To change position, as, to *turn* the pages of a book.

(f) To change, alter, or vary in nature, form, aspect, arrangement, as, to *turn* things topsy-turvy, to *turn* trailor

(g) To reverse one's attitude or policy, rebel, as, to *turn* on a friend.

(h) To translate, to *turn* French into English.

(i) To adapt to some particular purpose or end, apply. He *turend* this information to account.

(j) To pass or go beyond, as, to *turn* twenty-one.

(k) To transfer, as, to *turn* stock into cash.

(l) (Noun) A change to another direction, motion, or position, as, a *turn* of the tide.

(m) A deflection or deviation from a course, a bend, a change in policy or trend, as, a *turn* of fortune.

(n) Disposition, tendency, manner. He is of a humorous *turn* of mind.

(o) A knock or special ability. He has no *turn* for study.

(p) A regular time or chance in some succession of rotation. Now it is my *turn* to work.

Under.

(a) (Prep) Beneath, so as to have something directly above, as, layer *under* layer.

(b) In a place lower than, at the foot or bottom of, as, *under* the hill.

(c) Beneath the shelter of, as, *under* the paternal roof.

(d) Beneath the concealament, guise, or assumption of, as, *under* a false name.

(e) Less than in number, degree, age, value, or amount, as *under* ten years.

(f) Beneath the dominion of, as, *under* the British rule.

(g) Subject to the guidance, tutorship, or direction of. I prepared my thesis *under* Professor A. Bose.

(h) Subject to the moral obligation of. He gave his statement *under* oath.

(i) With the liability or certainty of incurring. You are doing this act *under* the penalty of law.

(j) Subject to the influence or pressure of, having regard to, as, *under* the circumstances.

(k) Swayed or impelled by, as, *under* the fear of death.

(l) Driven or propelled by, as, under sail, *under* steam.

(m) Being the subject of, as *under* medical treatment.

(n) By virtue of, authorise, substantiated, attested or warranted by, as, *under* his own signature.

(o) Planted or sowed with, as, an acre *under* wheat.

(p) (Adj.) Subordinate. He is working as an *Under*-Secretary.

Voice.

(a) (Noun) The sound produced by the vocal organs of a person or animal. He has a very loud *voice*.

(b) A sound suggesting vocal utterance or speech, as, the *voice* of wind.

(c) Opinion or choice expressed, the right of expressing a preference or judgment. I have no *voice* in this matter.

(d) Instruction, admonition, teaching. You must listen to the *voice* of nature.

(e) Expression of thought, opinion, feeling etc. You must give *voice* to your feelings.

(f) The ability to sing. He is in poor *voice*.

(g) (Verb) To give expression to, utter. He *voiced* his ideas in the public.

(h) To direct or control the opinions to be expressed in, as, to *voice* a newspaper.

Ward.

(a) (Noun) The act of warding, protection. He has the *ward* of the college hostels.

(b) A division or subdivision of a jail or hospital, as, the maternity *ward*.

(c) A person who is in the charge or under the protection of a guardian. Your *ward* is not doing well in the college.

(d) (Verb) To repel or turn aside. You must take some steps to *ward* off this danger.

(e) To defend, protect. The Indian troops are *warding* the frontiers of India.

Warm.

(a) (Adj.) Moderately hot, as, *warm* water, a *warm* climate.

(b) Imparting heart, as, a *warm* fire.

(c) Imparting, promoting or preserving *warmth*, preventing loss of bodily heat, as a *warm* coat.

(d) Possessing or marked by ardour, zeal, liveliness, enthusiasm or cordiality, as, a *warm* argument, *warm* wishes.

(e) Excited, agitated, vehement, passionate, as a *warm* temper.

(f) United by ardent affection, as, *warm* friends.

(g) (Verb) To make or become *warm*. Please *warm* a glass of water.

(h) To make or become ardent or enthusiastic. During the discussion he *warmed* up.

Warrant.

(a) (Noun) A judicial writ or order authorising, search, etc, in aid of administration of justice. The Court has issued *warrants* of his arrest.

(b) That which gives authority for some course or act, sanction, justification. What *warrant* have you for that statement ?

(c) A document authorising the receipt or the payment of money, as, a dividend *warrant*.

(d) (Verb) To assure or guarantee the quality, accuracy, certainty, or sufficiency, of, as, to *warrant* a title to property.

(e) To be sufficient ground for, justify. The facts did not *warrant* your action.

Wash.

(a) (Verb) To cleanse by the application of a liquid. He was *washing* his clothes.

(b) To purify from pollution, as, *wash* your sins away.

(c) To be subjected to cleansing with a liquid and friction without fading or being harmed, as, that calico will *wash.*

(d) To bear any test, as, that story will not *wash.*

(e) To flow along the border of, dash against some thing, as, a beach *washed* by the ocean.

(f) To be worn away by the action of water, as, the road *washed* out during the storm.

(g) To remove by the action of water, to *wash* out the stain, a wave *washed* him over board.

(h) (Noun) The act or process of washing, cleansing. I have a *wash* every evening.

(i) (Adj.) Washable, that may be washed without injury, as, *wash* fabrics.

Wave.

(a) (Verb) To move or cause to move forth, sway, swing, flutter, move freely back and forth, as, to *wave* a banner, the branches *wave* in the breeze.

(b) To signal by moving something back and forth to indicate or convey (a message, command, etc.) by such a motion, as, to *wave* a farewell.

(c) To order or beckon by a sweeping movement, as of the hand. He *waved* me to one side.

(d) To impart an undulating or waving shape or form as, to *wave* hair.

(e) (Noun) One of the rising curves on the undulatory edge or surface, as, the *waves* of the sea.

(f) Something that comes, like a wave, with great volume or power, a flood, a period of marked activity or excitement, as, a *wave* of enthusiasm.

(g) A progressive change in temperature or in barometrical condition passing over a large area, as a heat *wave.*

Way.

(a) Direction, turn, route, line of motion or progress, as, which *way* is the city ?

(b) A path, course, or track, leading from one place to another, a road, path. There is a *way* to the town through the forest.

(c) Space or room to advance or work, as, make *way* for the king.

(d) Length of spaces passed over, distance in general, as, a little *way* off.

(e) A customary or habitual manner or style, a manner peculiar to an individual, class, or people, as, the British *way* of doing things.

(f) A chosen line or plan of action, a procedure, method. In what *way* will you accomplish this ?

(g) A point of relation; particular. He erred in two *ways.*

(h) A course of life or experience, as, the *way* of sin.

(i) State of health. He is in a bad *way.*

(j) Neighbourhood, or route taken to home. He lives out of my *way.*

Wear.

(a) (Verb) To carry on person, as a garment, ornament etc. He was *wearing* fine clothes.

(b) To carry on the person, as, to *wear* a pistol.

(c) To impair or be impaired by use, to resist the waste of attrition, consumption, time, or familarity, as, these shoes *wear* poorly, a good friend *wears* well.

(d) To become exhausted. His courage *wore* away.

(e) To fly, display, as, a ship *wears* its colours.

(f) To pass on and be used up gradually, as, the day *wears* on.

(g) (Noun) The act of wearing, or the state of being worn, as, the clothes are worse for *wear*.

(h) The material or articles of dress worn or made to be worn, a fashion, as, silk for summer *wear*, foot-*wear*, under-*wear*.

Wet.

(a) Moistened or saturated with water, as, *wet* clothes.

(b) Marked by showers or by heavy rainfall, rainy, as, the *wet* season.

(c) Not dry, as, *wet* paint.

(d) Favouring or not prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages, as, a *wet* state.

(e) Wrong, crazy, mistaken. He is all *wet*.

White.

(a) Opposed to black, having the colour of snow. The colour of milk is *white*.

(b) Bloodless, ashen, as, *white* with rage.

(c) Very fair. She has a *white* complexion.

(d) Not intentionally wicked or evil, not malicious or harmful, as, a *white* lie.

(e) Free from spot or stain. Innocent, as, a *white* soul.

(f) Of, pertaining to, or governed by the *white* race, as, *white* supremacy.

Wild.

(a) (Adj.) Inhabiting the forest or open field, not domesticated or tamed, living in a state of nature, as, a *wild* horse.

(b) Growing or produced without care or culture, as, *wild* flowers.

(c) Desert; waste, as *wild* Prairies.

(d) Rude, uncivilised. That area is inhabited by *wild* tribes.

(e) Stormy, turbulant, as, *wild* night, a *wild* crowd.

(f) Reckless, extravagant, rashly imprudent, as, *wild* speculation.

(g) Fantastically irregular or disordered, strange, as, *wild* imagination.

(h) Eager and excited, as by reason of joy, fear, desire, etc, as, she was *wild* with delight.

(i) Excited to frenzy of distraction, roused to fury or desperation, crazed or crazy, as, the mosquitoes are driving me *wild*.

(j) Erratic, wide of the mark, as, a *wild* ball, a *wild* guess.

(k) (Noun) An uninhabited or uncultivated place, a waste, wilderness, as, the *wilds* of Africa.

World.

(a) The earth. In this *world* we should be kind to all.

(b) A part of the earth, as, the New *world*.

(c) A division of existing or created things belonging to the earth, natural grand division, as, the mineral, vegetable, or animal *world.*

(d) A definite class of people having certain interests or activities in common, as, the scientific *world.*

(e) A sphere or domain, as, the *world* of letters.

(f) The practices, usages, and ways of men, as, he knows the *world.*

(g) The condition or circumstances, as, how goes the *world* with you ? His *world* was completely changed after his father's death.

Yield.

(a) (Verb) To furnish in return for labour, or as a result of investment. The bonds *yield* 5 per cent interest.

(b) To produce, as, the vines *yield* abundantly.

(c) To emit, as, grapes *yield* wine.

(d) To give up, as to superior power, relinquish, as, to *yield* one's fortune.

(e) To acknowledge to be true, give up, concede, as, to *yield* a point in debate.

(f) To permit or suffer, grant, as, to yield precedence, to *yield* consent.

(g) To give place, as through inferiority in rank or excellence, as, we will *yield* to them in nothing.

(h) (Noun) The amount yielded, product, result. The oil fields give a rich *yield.*

Youth.

(a) The state or condition of being young. He is still a *youth.*

(b) The period when one is young, that part of life between childhood and manhood, adolescence. It is in one's *youth* that a man lays the foundation of his life.

(c) The early period of being or development, as of a movement. This college is still in its *youth.*

(d) A young man, in this sense with plural, as, several *youths*, used also as a collective noun, as, the *youth* of the land.

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THE CHOICE OF WORDS

1. Abandon, abdicate, resign, surrender, quit; relinquish, forsake, desert, cede.

(a) **Abandon** means the complete and final giving up, letting go, or withdrawal from persons or things of any kind, leave something or somebody that has been the object of previous effort. He *abandoned* his native place, friends, or plans.

(b) **Abdicate** means to give up an office of authority or power (hereditary). The king *abdicated* in favour of his son.

(c) **Resign** means to give up an office of authority or power in the case of elected or appointed officers. The Principal of our college *resigned* on account of his differences with the Managing Committee.

(d) **Surrender** means to give up before military force, and more generally to any demand, claim, passion. When Germany was surrounded by the Allied forces, she was compelled to *surrender*. The proprietor of the factory had to *surrender* to the demands of the labourers. He has *surrendered* himself completely to his passions.

(e) **Quit** means to give up suddenly or abruptly, though not finally as is implied in the case of abandon. The Britishers had to *quit* the Suez Canal zone on account of the bitter opposition of the Egyptians.

(f) **Relinquish** means to give up reluctantly, with some hesitation. On account of his ill-health he had to *relinquish* his post. In order to avoid litigation he *relinquished* his claims to the ancestral property. To *relinquish* a command.

(g) **Forsake** means to give up finally like abandon, but it implies previous association with inclination or attachment. After the Partition the Muslims of India had to *forsake* their hearths and homes. It is mean to *forsake* one's friends in times of difficulty.

(h) **Desert** means to give up an unfavourable manner. The soldier *deserted* his post. He *deserted* his friends. On account of flood the village was *deserted*.

(i) **Cede** means to give up territorial possession. Germany had to *cede* much of her territory after the First World War.

(j) **Vacate** premises that had been occupied.

(k) **Withdraw from** a point of vantage.

2. **Abase, debase, humble, humiliate, disgrace, dishonour, discredit, degrade, reduce.**

(a) **Abase** means to lower in position, rank, estimation etc., it refers only to outward condition. He is very much *abased* on account of poverty.

(b) **Debase** applies to quality or character. The Indian coins have been *debased* on account of excess of alloy. He *debased* himself by his immoral acts.

(c) **Humble** refers chiefly to feeling of heart, make one feel repentant. On account of his dishonest acts he had to *humble* himself, before his colleagues.

(d) **Humiliate** refers to outward condition, make one resent the implication of superiority. His employer *humiliated* in the presence of his subordinates.

(e) **Disgrace,** bring to a lower estate from decent company. He *disgraced* himself by his evil conduct.

(f) **Dishonour** means to deprive one of honour that should or might be given. Instead of being rewarded for his good deeds, he was *dishonoured*.

(h) **Degrade** refers to character or station. The officer has been *degraded.* He *degraded* himself by drinking too much.

(i) **Reduce** refers to station. The officer has been *reduced* to the ranks.

3. **Abash, confuse, confound, embarrass, mortify, overawe.**

(a) **Abash** means to deprive of self-possession, make ashamed. It implies the sense of inferiority with or without the sense of wrong. The ignorant is *abashed* at the learning of the scholar. The poor are *abashed* at the splendour of wealth.

(b) **Confuse** means to bring into a state of mental bewilderment. In the examination hall he was *confused* on account of stiff questions.

(c) **Confound** means to overwhelm faculties. The news of his father's death *confounded* him completely.

(d) **Embarrass** refers to the feelings, as confuse refers to the intellect. The witness was *embarrassed* by the annoying remarks of court, and so was confused in his statements.

(e) **Mortify** means to bring upon one a painful sense of humiliation. The parents were *mortified* by the child's rudeness.

(f) **Overawe** means to overpower. The mob was *overawed* by the military.

4. **Abet, instigate, incite** mean to encourage and support, especially wrong doing or a wrong-doer.

(a) **Abet** is used in a bad sense. It means to give sympathy, countenance or substantial aid to the doing of that which is already projected or in process of commission. He *abetted* him in the murder of his uncle.

(b) **Instigate** means to encourage to do a thing not yet done or increase activity or advance in the doing of it. It is always used in a bad sense. He *instigated* him to quarrel with his partner.

(c) **Incite** means the same as instigate, but it may be used in good as well as bad sense. He *incited* me to work hard and win the prize. The mob was *incited* by the firey speaker.

5. **Abhor, despise, detest, loathe.**

(a) **Abhor** means to regard with repugnance, feel horror of. I abhor these cruel acts. Everybody *abhors* a traitor. (It implies a shuddering recoil, especially a mortal recoil).

(b) **Despise** means to hate or dislike. Everybody *despises* a coward.

(c) **Detest** means to hate with indignation, or contempt. A liar is *detested* by everybody.

(d) **Loathe** implies disgust, physical and moral. Everyone *loathes* a murderer.

6. **Abolish, annihilate, repeal, abrogate, nullify, reverse, suppress, subvert, prohibit, terminate.**

(a) **Abolish** means to do away with, put an end to, destroy. It is used only of institutions, customs and conditions, especially those widespread and long existing. Capital punishment has been *abolished* in some countries.

(b) **Annihilate** means to put absolutely out of existence. Matter is never *annihilated* but only changes its form.

(c) **Repeal** means to put an end to a law (by the enacting body). The Parliament has *repealed* the Divorce Law.

(d) **Abrogate** means to put an end to a law without formally repealing it. The Egyptian Government

has *abrogated* the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty regarding the Suez Canal.

(e) **Nullify** means to put an end (by revolutionary proceedings). The new Government of Iraq has *nullified* many laws of the old regime.

(f) **Suppress** means to put down. It is commonly used in a good cause. The rebellion was *suppressed.*

(g) **Reverse** means to give an opposite decision. The High Court can *reverse* the decisions of an inferior court.

(h) **Subvert** means to overthrow from the very foundation. The rebels are trying to *subvert* the Government. (It is always used in a bad sense).

(i) **Prohibit** means to forbid, especially by authority or legal enactment. Drinking has been *prohibited.*

(j) **Terminate** means to put an end to. Let us terminate this controversy.

7. Abridgment outline, synopsis, abstract, digest, analysis, abbreviation, contraction.

(a) **Abridgment** gives the most important portions of a work substantially as they stand, e.g., abridgment of books, paragraphs or sentences.

(b) **Outline** means a kind of sketch closely following the plan. Please give me an *outline* of your thesis.

(e) **Synopsis** means the same as outline.

(d) **Abstract** means an independent statement of what a book or article contains closely following the main heads. An *abstract* of this book has been published in The Pakistan Times.

(e) **Digest** means an independent statement of what a book or article contains, giving the substance with careful consideration of all. This magazine contains digests of many important articles.

(f) **Analysis** draws out the chief thoughts or arguments, expressed or implied. Please give me an *analysis* of the Prime Minister's speech.

(g) **Abbreviation** means a shortened form by any method. C.S.P. is an *abbreviated* form of Civil Service of Pakistan (It is used of words and phrases).

(h) **Contraction** means a shortened form of words by omitting certain letters or syllables and bringing together the first and last letters. Dr. is a contraction of the word Doctor, rec't for Receipt, mds, for Merchandise.

NOTE :—A contraction is an abbreviation, but an abbreviation is not a contraction.

8. Absolute, supreme, autocratic, despotic, arbitrary.

(a) **Absolute** means free from restrictions or limitations by any other authority. Akbar was an *absolute* monarch.

(b) **Supreme** means exalted over all others. The President of Pakistan is the *Supreme* Commander of the Defence Forces.

(c) **Autocratic** power is absolute power, self-established and self-maintained. The British rule in India was *autocratic.*

(d) **Despotic** is commonly applied to a masterful or severe use of power, which is expressed more decidedly by tyrannical. The Russians rose against the *despotic* of the Czar.

(e) **Arbitrary** means fixed, made or done capriciously or at pleasure without taking into consideration the opinions of others. The members of the committee did not like the *arbitrary* decision of the President.

9. Absolve, acquit.

(a) **Absolve** means to set free as from obligation, liability or guilt, to free from sin or its penalties, forgive,

pardon. As he has betrayed me, I am *absolved* from my promise to remain loyal to him. The guilty employee was mercifully *absolved* by the employer.

(b) **Acquit** means to set free from the accusation of sin or crime The innocent person was *acquitted* by the court.

10. Abstinence, abstemiousness, temperance.

(a) **Abstinence** means going without especially intoxicating drinks, self-denial. He lives a life of *abstinence.*

(b) **Abstemiousness** means habitual moderation, partaking moderately, not too much. He exercises *abstemiousness* in the matter of eating and drinking.

(c) **Temperance** means sobriety or moderate indulgence. He is known for his *temperance* in the use of alcoholic drinks.

11. Abstracted, absorbed, preoccupied, absent-minded.

(a) **Abstracted** means heedless, oblivious. When I talked to him, he listened in an *abstracted* manner.

(b) **Absorbed** means devoted compeletely. He was *absorbed* in his studies when I went to see him.

(c) **Pre-occupied** means intensely busy in thought. Throughout the conference I found him *pre-occupied* with his own thoughts.

(d) **Absent-minded.** As regards mental action, absorbed, abstracted and pre-occupied refer to the cause, while absent-minded refers to the effect. The *absent-minded* man is oblivious of ordinary matters, because his thoughts are elsewhere.

12. Absurd, paradoxical, irrational, foolish, unreasonable, monstrous, preposterous, ridiculous, nonsensical.

(a) **Absurd** means opposed to manifest reason or truth. That a part should be greater than the whole is *absurd.*

(b) **Paradoxical** statement appears at first thought contradictory or absurd, while it may be really true. The nearer the church, the farther from God, is a *paradoxical* statement.

(c) **Irrational** means clearly contrary to sound reason. His views on this matter are *irrational*.

(d) **Unreasonable** means perverse bias or an intent to go wrong. I cannot accede to his *unreasonable* demands.

(e) **Foolish** means contrary to practical good sense. He made some *foolish* remarks in the meeting.

(f) **Monstrous** means overwhelmingly absurd. He made a *monstrous* speech against his opponents.

(g) **Preposterous**. Strikingly or utterly absurd or impractical. The suggestion made by him is *preposterous*.

(h) **Ridiculous** means worthy to be laughed at. His attitude in this matter is *ridiculous*.

(i) **Nonsensical** means the same as ridiculous.

13. **Accessory, abettor, accomplice.**

(a) **Accessory** means a person who, even if not present is concerned, either before or after, in the perpetration of a crime. An *accessory* cannot be convicted until after the conviction of the principal offender.

(b) **Abettor** means a person who helps in the perpetration of crime, and is always present, either actively or constructively, at the commission of the crime. The *abettor* of a crime can be convicted along with the principal offender.

(c) **Accomplice**. One who is an associate in a crime. Lady Macbeth was an *accomplice* of Macbeth in the murder of Duncan.

14. Accident, incident, mishap.

(a) **Accident** means anything that happens without any one's direct intention, and since the unintended is often undesirable, accident tends to signify calamity or disaster. Many people lost their lives in the railway *accident*.

(b) **Incident** means something which happens in the regular course of things, but subordinate to the main purpose, or aside from the main design. Please relate some funny *incidents* of your life.

(c) **Mishap** means a slight disturbing accident. During the journey he met with a *mishap* as his luggage was stolen.

15. Accomplish, perform.

(a) **Accomplish** means to finish, bring to completion. He did not rest until he had *accomplished* his work.

(b) **Perform** means to work towards the end, it always allows a possibility of not attaining,while accomplish carries the thought of full completion. He tried his best to *perform* his duties, though he did not completely succeeded in doing so.

16. Acquaintance, fellowship.

(a) **Acquintance** means knowledge of any person or thing, a person or persons with whom one is acquainted. *Acquaintance* is less than familiarity or intimacy, it does not involve friendship for one may be acquainted with an enemy.

(b) **Fellowship** means not only acquaintance and companionship, but sympathy as well. Students living in the same hostel develop *fellowship*.

17. Acrimony, acerbity, asperity, malignity, virulence.

(a) **Acrimony** means sharpness or bitterness of speech. It springs from deeply rooted feeling of aversion or

unkindness. There is *acrimony* in the speeches of Indian leaders about Pakistan.

(b) **Acerbity** means sharpness with a touch of bitterness, which may arise from momentary annoyance or habitual impatience. As soon as he is opposed by somebody, he loses his balance, and you can notice *acerbity* in his remarks.

(c) **Asperity** means keener and more pronounced bitterness, denoting irritation and vexation. The speech of the Leader of the Opposition was full of *asperity* against the Government.

(d) **Malignity** means extreme ill intent, it may be covered with smooth, and courteous phrases. I could easily sense the *malignity* of his polished and over-polite speech.

(e) **Virulence** means poisonous hostility, it is out-spoken. The opposition members attacked the policy of the Government with *virulence*.

18. Act, action, deed, feat, achievement, exploit.

(a) **Act** means exertion of power, bodily or mental, it is single, individual, momentary His *act* of leaving the hall abruptly was disliked by all.

(b) **Action** means a complex of acts or process, state or habit of exerting power. I am not responsible for his *actions*.

(c) **Deed** and act are both used for the thing done, but act refers to the power put forth, deed to the result accomplished. *Deed* is commonly used of great, notable and impressive act. The great *deeds* of patriots inspire us.

(d) **Feat** is an act which exhibits strength, skill, personal power. The conquest of the Mount Everest was a great *feat*.

(e) **Achievement** is the doing of something great and noteworthy. To stand first in C.S.P competitive Examination is an *achievement*.

(f) **Exploit** is a brilliant act, but its effect may be transient. Everybody was amazed at his *exploit* in the battlefield.

19. **Active, busy, diligent, industrious, restless, officious.**

(a) **Active** means agile, lively, quick, brisk. The *active* enjoy employment.

(b) **Busy** means actually working. He is *busy* in his work.

(c) **Diligent** or **Industrious** means habitually busy. *Diligent* and *industrious* persons succeed in the end.

(d) **Restless** means active from inability to keep quiet, their activity may be without purpose, or out of all proportion to the purpose contemplated. *Restless* persons cannot achieve anything in life.

(e) **Officious** means undesirably active in the affairs of others. No one likes *officious* persons.

20. **Acumen, cleverness, perspicacity.**

(a) **Acumen** means quickness of insight or discernment, keenness of intellect, this quality belongs to an astute and discriminating mind. Mr. Mohammad Ali is endowed with political *acumen*.

(b) **Cleverness** means practical aptitude for study or learning. Everybody is amazed at his *cleverness* in mastering languages.

(c) **Perspicacity** means the power to see clearly and quickly through that which is difficult or involved. He has *perspicacity* to solve intricate problems.

21. **Adapt, fit, adjust, suit, conform, accommodate, arrange.**

(a) **Adapt** means to secure agreement by partial change. This novel has been *adapted* for the stage by changing it from the narrative to the dramatic form. He has *adapted* himself according to the circumstances.

(b) **Fit** means to adapt to the original purpose. The key is *fitted* to the lock.

(c) **Adjust** refers chiefly to relative position. The parts of a typewriter, already fitted and adapted to each other, must be *adjusted* for perfect alignment.

(d) **Suit** is to make one thing or person in all respects agreeable to another. This hat does not *suit* me.

(e) **Conform** implies external agreement. Your action as an employee of an institution must *conform* to its rules and regulations.

(f) **Accommodate** implies some concession or yielding to secure harmony. You must *accommodate* yourself to the circumstances.

(g) **Arrange** refers to position and order, commonly of detached objects. He is *arranging* the furniture in his room.

22. Add, augment, enlarge, extend, annex, affix, attach, amplify, append.

(a) **Add** means to join or unite so as to increase the quantity or number. *Add* five and six.

(b) **Augment** means to increase a thing by any means, but this word chiefly indicates an extension of volume. The water of the river has been *augmented* by the rains.

(c) **Enlarge** is used in the case of a house, an empire, or a farm. Akbar greatly *enlarged* his empire.

(d) **Extend** is used in the case of influence or dominion. He has *extended* his influence over all classes of people.

(e) **Annex** is used in the case of territory. Quite a large part of Africa has been *annexed* by European nations.

(f) **Affix** is used in the case of a seal or a signature. Please *affix* the seal of your office under your signature.

(g) **Attach** is used in the case of condition. He has *attached* many conditions to his promise.

(h) **Amplify** is used in the case of a statement, or discourse. He *amplified* his discourse by a fuller treatment of the subject.

(i) **Append** means to add something which is subordinate or supplemental. These remarks were *appended* afterwards by him in his speech.

23. Addicted, accustomed, attached, devoted, inclined, habituated, wedded, prone, abandoned.

(a) **Addicted** means inclined to the pursuit, practice or taking of anything. One is *addicted* to that which he has allowed to gain a strong, habitual, and enduring hold upon action, inclination or voluntary tendency. He is *addicted* to wine.

(b) **Accustomed** means used to. He is *accustomed* to early rising.

(c) **Attached** means having great love or liking. He is *attached* to his profession.

(d) **Devoted** means giving full attention. He is *devoted* to religion.

(e) **Inclined** means having a leaning towards. He is *inclined* to a luxurious life.

(f) **Habituated** means in the habit of. He is *habituated* to poverty.

(g) **Wedded** means attached to something so much that it becomes a second nature. He is *wedded* to science.

(h) **Prone** is used only in a bad sense, and generally of natural tendencies. Our hearts are *prone* to evil.

(i) **Abandoned** tells of acquired viciousness to which one has surrendered oneself. He is an *abandoned* soul.

24. Address, accost, greet, salute.

(a) **Address** means to direct spoken words to. The President *addressed* both the Houses of Parliament.

(b) **Accost** means to speak first to. When he met me in the way, he *accosted* me.

(c) **Greet** means to wish. You must *greet* your elders first.

(d) **Salute** means to greet with special token of respect. The soldier *saluted* the officer.

25. Adequate, enough, sufficient, commensurate, satisfactory.

(a) **Adequate** means suitable to the case or occasion. The offender was given an *adequate* punishment.

(b) **Enough** signifies equal to some given occasion or work. The food supplies are *enough* for a month.

(c) **Sufficient** means the same as enough.

(d) **Commensurate** also means enough, but it is the more precise and learned word, signifying that which exactly measures the matter in question. The reward given to him must be *commensurate* with the services rendered by him.

(e) **Satisfactory** means satisfying those for whom it is done, while it may be very poor work judged by some higher standard. His work as a clerk is quite *satifactory*.

26. Adherent, disciple, ally, partisan, supporter, backer.

(a) **Adherent** means devoted or attached to a person,

party, principle, creed or the like. He is an *adherent* of the Nizam-i-Islam Party.

(b) **Disciple.** One who accepts or follows a teacher or a doctrine. He is a *disciple* of Buddhism.

(c) **Ally** means a friendly associate or helper. Allies are regarded as equals, adherents and disciples are followers. Alies may differ on every point except the specific ground of union. Russia and the U.S.A. became *allies* during the Second World War in order to defeat Germany.

(d) **Partisan** means a blind or fanatical adherent or devotee. I cannot be a *partisan* of any political party.

(e) **Supporter** means a helper. He is not an active member but a *supporter* of the Communist Party.

(f) **Backer** means a financial supporter. In Pakistan some capitalists are *backers* of political parties.

27. **Adjacent, adjoining, conterminous, contiguous, near, neighbouring.**

(a) **Adjacent** means lying near or close at hand. He is living in a house *adjacent* to mine.

(b) **Adjoining** means meeting at the boundary lines. The peasants owning *adjoining* fields often pick up quarrels with one another.

(c) **Conterminous** means having exactly equal dimensions on the adjoining side. These two adjoining fields are *conterminous*.

(d) **Contiguous** may be used for either adjacent or adjoining. His house is *contiguous* to mine.

(e) **Near** is used in a relative sense. By plane Delhi is quite *near* to Bombay.

(f) **Neighbouring** means such nearness that the inhabitants may be neighbours. He lives in our *neighbouring* street.

28. Admire, approve, applaud, esteem, extol, adore.

(a) **Admire** means to regard with mingled wonder and approbation or pleasant surprise. Everybody *admires* his extraordinary skill in painting.

(b) **Applaud** means to commend, praise in audible or visible manner as by clapping the hands. His performance on the stage was greatly *applauded* by the audience.

(c) **Extol** means to praise in the highest terms, magnify. Some admirers of the English language in Pakistan *extol* its advantages.

(d) **Approve** means to regard as worthy. We *approve* the excellent qualities of Mr. Mohammad Ali.

(e) **Esteem** means to regard as having worth or excellence. Mr. Ayub is *esteemed* as one of the greatest men of the world.

(f) **Adore** means to worship or offer worship. He is a popular teacher, and is *adored* by his students.

29. Adorn, embellish, illustrate, gild, garnish, deck, or bedeck.

(a) **Adorn** means to furnish with ornament, to decorate. It refers to beauty which is not material. The artist *adorned* the walls of the church.

(b) **Embellish** means to heighten the interest of a story etc. He *embellished* his narrative with fine descriptions.

(c) **Illustrate** means to explain by means of figures. The artist has *illustrated* this book with fine engravings.

(d) **Gild** means to coat as with gold. The book binder has *gilded* the volume.

(e) **Garnish** means to decorate as with ornaments. The feast was *garnished* with flowers.

(f) **Deck or Bedeck** means to decorate with clothes. The bride was *bedecked* in beautiful clothes.

30. Affront, provoke.

(a) **Affront** means to insult openly, treat with insolence, offend by word or act. These days the labourers dare *affront* the factory owner.

(b) **Provoke** means to call out or challenge. Violence *provokes* violence.

31. Aggravate, magnify, enhance.

(a) **Aggravate** means to make worse, increase, intensify. It is always used in the bad sense. The medicine *aggravated* the disease.

(b) **Enhance** means to heighten. It is often used in a good sense. By these noble deeds he has *enhanced* the prestige of his country.

(c) **Magnify** means to increase. Christ *magnified* the glory of God. (It is often used in a lofty sense).

32. Aggression, attack, assault, invasion, intrusion, Onslaught.

(a) **Aggression** means an unprovoked attack, encroachment. India is guilty of *aggression* in Kashmir.

(b) **Attack** may be by word, but aggression is always by deed. In the meeting he *attacked* India's foreign policy.

(c) **Assault** may be upon the person, an aggression is upon rights, possessions etc. He faced bravely the *assault* of his enemy.

(d) **Invasion** means an attack on a nation's territory as an act of aggression. An *invasion* of Pakistan territory by any foreign power will be resisted with all our might.

(e) **Intrusion** means a trespass on a neighbouring estate. Indian police has been accused of *intrusion* in the Pakistan territory.

(f) **Onslaught** means intensely violent assault, as by army. It is sometimes used of violent speech. The Germans could not resist the Russian *onslaught*. In the Parliament the Leader of the Opposition made an *onslaught* on the Government's foreign policy.

32. Agony, anguish.

(a) **Agony** means the uttermost suffering or pain of body and mind. The patient spent the night in *agony*.

(b) **Anguish** means the same as agony, but whereas agony is that pain with which the sufferer struggles, anguish is the pain by which he is crushed. After the death of his son he died in *anguish*.

33. Agree, concur, coincide, accept, comply, admit, approve, conform, accede, consent, acquiesce.

(a) **Agree** means to come into or be in harmony. It is the most general term of the group. I *agree* with you in this matter.

(b) **Concur** means to agree in general. I *concur* with what he has said.

(c) **Coincide** means to agree in every particular. My views *coincide* with his.

(d) **Accept** is used in the case of terms. I *accept* the terms offered by him.

(e) **Comply** is used in the case of wish or request. I am glad to *comply* with his wishes.

(f) **Admit** is used in the case of a statement. The court *admitted* his statement.

(g) **Approve** is used in the case of a plan. The plan of the Quaid-i-Azam Memorial has been *approved* by the Government.

(h) **Conform** is used in the case of views. His views on religion *conform* with mine.

(i) **Accede** expresses formal agreement. Very reluctantly he *acceded* to my request.

(j) **Consent** expresses complete agreement. He has *consented* to help me out of financial difficulties.

(k) **Acquiesce** means to agree to that which does not meet one's views, but which one does not care to contest. He had to *acquiesce* in the decision of his father.

34. Agriculture, farming.

(a) **Agriculture** is a generic term which includes the science, the art, and the process of supplying human wants by raising the products of the soil, and by the associated industries. A very large section of the Pakistan population is engaged in *agriculture*.

(b) **Farming** means the practice of agriculture as a business. *Farming* is an important part of agriculture.

35. Aid, help, co-operate, collaborate, assist, succour, support, uphold.

(a) **Aid** means to render assistance to one who is himself exerting. The Government is *aiding* those who are engaged in small-scale industries.

(b) **Help** expresses greater dependence and deeper need than aid. He is *helping* his widow sister and her children.

(c) **Co-operate** implies complete or approximate equality. The two partners are *co-operating* with each other in running the business.

(d) **Collaborate** means co-operate, but it is used chiefly of literary or scientific work. So many scientists *collaborated* to produce the first atomic bomb.

(e) **Assist** implies a subordinate and secondary relation. My wife has *assisted* me in the writing of this book.

(f) **Succour** means to help those in danger. Some immediate steps must be taken to *succour* the victims of flood.

(g) **Support** means to help the weak. He is *supporting* his brother's family.

(h) **Uphold** means to help those who else might be shaken or cast down. He *upheld* me when my courage was sailing.

36. Alarm, apprehension, dread, consternation, dismay, terror.

(a) **Alarm** means a sudden arousal to meet and repel danger. On hearing of the enemy's sudden attack, the soldiers were filled with *alarm*.

(b) **Apprehension** means foreboding or misgiving about the future. There is an *apprehension* of the outbreak of war in the near future.

(c) **Dread** also like apprehension means terrifying anticipation. There is a *dread* of famine in the country.

(d) **Consternation** means sudden overwhelming fear. The air-attack filled the hearts of the citizens with *consternation*.

(e) **Dismay** like consternation means overwhelming fright in the actual presence of that which is terrible. His unexpected failure in the examination caused his great *dismay*.

(f) **Terror** also means the same as dismay or consternation. His exploits struck *terror* into the hearts of his enemies.

37. Alert, ready, prepared, prompt.

(a) **Alert** means keenly watchful, vigilant. The chowkidar is very *alert* during the night.

(b) **Ready** suggests preparation. The Pakistani army is *ready* to meet any emergency.

(c) **Prepared** expresses less life and vigour than ready. We should be *prepared* to lay down our lives for the sake of the country.

(d) **Prompt** expresses readiness for appointment or demand at the required moment. The servant is very *prompt* in carrying out the orders of his master.

38. Foreign, alien.

(a) **Foreign** means belonging to another country. It refers to difference of birth. It also means remote, unconnected. He has gone to a *foreign* country. Such bad habits are *foreign* to my nature.

(b) **Alien** refers to difference of allegiance. It also implies conflicting, hostile or opposed. The Chinese are so hospitable that a foreigner in China does not feel himself to be in an *alien* atmosphere.

39. Alike, homogeneous, identical, similar, analogous.

(a) **Alike** means resembling. These two houses are somewhat *alike.*

(b) **Homogeneous** means made up of the elements of the same kind, or which are the same in structure. The Pakistanis in spite of their several differences, form a *homogeneous* nation.

(c) **Identical** means the same. This is the *identical* person about whom I was talking.

(d) **Similar** means bearing resemblance, but completely identical. We are both placed in *similar* circumstances.

(e) **Analogous** means similar in idea, plan, use or character, but quite unlike in appearance. The gills of the fishes are said to be *analogous* to the lungs in terrestrial animals.

40. Allay, tranquillise, alleviate, pacify, appease, mollify, mitigate, compose, soothe.

(a) **Allay** means to calm the violence or reduce the intensity of. The news of his safe arrival has *allayed* our fears.

(b) **Tranquillise** means to calm, quiet, make still. His advice had a *tranquillising* effect on the contending parties.

(c) **Alleviate** means to relieve by doing something towards removal of the cause. The Government is taking steps to *alleviate* the miserable condition of flood-stricken people.

(d) **Pacify** means to bring peace to. I tried my best to *pacify* the angry man.

(e) **Appease** also means to bring peace to, to bribe an aggressor nation with territorial, political or other concessions in order to avoid war or a break in relation. Pakistan cannot afford to *appease* India any further.

(f) **Mollify** means to soften, to reduce the violence of. Efforts are being made to *mollify* the tension that exists between the opposing parties.

(g) **Mitigate** means to make mild, assuage. This medicine has *mitigated* pain to a great extent.

(h) **Compose** means to adjust to a calm and settled condition, to reconcile. Though this news agitated him a good deal, he *composed* himself in no time. You must *compose* your differences with your brother.

(i) **Soothe** means to bring to a pleased quietude. This medicine *soothes* the strained nerves.

41. Allegiance, loyalty, homage.

(a) **Allegiance** means fidelity to Government from a citizen, to a superior, or to a principle. Every

minister has to take an oath of *allegiance* to the Government.

(d) **Loyalty** means devoted allegiance. *Loyalty* to one's country will lead a person to do more than mere allegiance could demand.

(e) **Homage** means reverential regard or worship. He paid *homage* to God for his kindness.

42. **Allegory, parable, fable, fiction.**

(a) **Allegory** means the setting forth of a subject or the telling of a story in figurative or symbolic language requiring interpretation. Spenser's Faerie Queene is an *allegory*.

(b) **Parable** is also like an allegory a moral or religious tale of which the moral lesson is the substance and all descriptions and incidents but accessories, but the parable is generally briefer and less adorned than the allegory. In the Bible there is the famous *parable* of the Prodigal son.

(c) **Fable** is generally a brief story, representing animals as the speakers and actors, and conveying some lessons of practical wisdom or shrewdness. The Panchaantra is full of *fables*. The *fable* of the crow who was deceived by the fox is quite popular.

43. **Alliance, partnership, coalition, confederation, union.**

(a) **Alliance** means a formal treaty or agreement between sovereign state for mutual aid in war. In the Second World War there was an *alliance* among Russia, England and the U.S.A.

(b) **Partnership** is used in the case of business. He has entered into a *partnership* with his cousin in this business.

(c) **Coalition** is used in the case of political parties. There is going to be a *coalition* of all the non-Congress parties in the Parliament.

(d) **Confederation or confederacy** means the union of separate states in a general government without surrender of sovereignty. Egypt and Syria have formed a *confederation*.

(e) **Union** makes the separate states substantially one. The various states of India are a part of the Indian *Union*.

44. Allot, appoint, destine, assign, award.

(a) **Allot** means to distribute, to apportion a definite thing. He has been *allotted* a house in the Cantonment.

(b) **Appoint** means to name or select (a person for a position, name a time and place for an act of meeting). He has been *appointed* at Montgomery.

(c) **Destine** means to fix what is considerably in the future. He *destined* his son to follow his own profession.

(d) **Assign** is always used of places, persons or things. He has been *assigned* the duty of teaching his younger brother.

(e) **Award** is to give something as a due return for something the receiver has done, and has the right to claim to it. He was *awarded* a medal for distinguished service.

45. Allow, permit, concede, grant, sanction, tolerate, submit, yield.

(a) **Allow** means to put no obstacle in the way of. He was *allowed* to speak by the audience.

(b) **Permit** means to give express authorization. The High Court *permitted* him to appeal to the Supreme Court.

(c) **Grant** is used in the case of request. His request to appeal to the higher court has been *granted*.

(e) **Sanction** means to approve authoritatively. This exdpenditure has not been *sanctioned* by the Government.

(f) **Tolerate** means to suffer to be done without active opposition. Sometime we have to *tolerate* the rude behaviour of well-meaning persons.

(g) **Submit** means to give up to another. We must *submit* to the will of God.

(h) **Yield** means to give up against our will or wish. I had to *yield* to his persistent demands.

46. Alloy, adulteration.

(a) **Alloy** means a mixture or combination of two or more metals. Brass is an *alloy* of copper and zinc.

(b) **Adulteration** also means a mixture, but it is commonly restricted to articles used for food, drink, medicine. *Adulteration* of foodstuffs must be stopped.

47. Allude, advert, refer, hint, insinuate, indicate, intimate, imply, signify, suggest.

(a) **Allude** means to refer to something without express mention. In his speech he *alluded* to the events of the French Revolution.

(b) **Refer** means to allude by means of clear utterance or expression. In this connection please *refer* to the recent speech of the Prime Minister.

(c) **Advert** means to speak of a thing by turning from our path to treat it. In the course of his speech on international affairs, the Prime Minister *adverted* to Pakistan's strained relations with India.

(d) **Hint** means to suggest indirectly in a friendly manner. In the course of our conversation he *hinted* at his proposed visit to England.

(e) **Insinuate** means to indicate indirectly by devious and questionable means. He is in the habit of *insinuating* the faults of his friends.

(f) **Indicate** means to point out, to show. He has not yet indicated his future plans to me.

(g) **Imply** means to intimate a meaning without expressing it. His silence *implied* his decision not to co-operate with us.

(h) **Signify** means to make known by signs or words. He *signified* his support to the proposal by raising his hand.

(i) **Suggest** means to impart indirectly the idea of. His rude behaviour *suggests* deep-seated hostility.

48. Allure, lure, tempt, seduce, win, coax, cajole, decoy, inveigle.

(a) **Allure** means to attract ordinarily to good. By reading the biographies of great men one is *allured* to noble deeds.

(b) **Lure** means to attract by anything that promises pleasure or advantage. It is commonly used in an unfavourable sense. He was *lured* by the promise of riches.

(c) **Tempt** means to endeavour to lead one wrong. Macbeth was *tempted* to murder the king on account of his ambition to become the king himself.

(d) **Seduce** means to succeed in winning one from good to the evil. Some innocent people are *seduced* by wicked people to perform evil acts.

(e) **Win** is used in a good sense. He has at last *won* over to the right cause by the persuasion of his friends.

(f) **Coax** means to persuade by gentleness and tacts. It expresses the attraction of the person, not of the

thing. He was not a party to this representation, but his friends *coaxed* him to sign it.

(g) **Cajole** means to dupe by flattery or delusive promises. It carries the idea of deceiving and ensnaring. Being a clever man he knows how to *cajole* people to serve his purpose.

(h) **Decoy** means the same as cajole.

(i) **Inveigle** means to lead one blindly, as, into folly or wrong. Some religious leaders *inveigle* their innocent followers.

49. Altercation, dispute, debate, discussion, disputation, contention, controversy, wrangle.

(a) **Altercation** means angry controversy, calling each other names. Arguments between friends sometime lead to an *altercation*.

(b) **Dispute** means a quarrel in the case of rights and claims. There is *dispute* about property between the two brothers.

(c) **Debate** means to argue on abstract matters. We listened to an interesting *debate* on the uses and abuses of films.

(d) **Discussion** means argumentative examinations. The Prime Minister of India and Foreign Minister of Pakistan have held *discussion* on the border incidents.

(e) **Disputation** means a scholastic debate. The great scientists of world are meeting at Geneva to hold *disputation* about the peaceful use of atomic energy.

(f) **Contention** means bitter dispute. There was a great *contention* among the members of the Managing Committee regarding the appointment of the Principal.

(g) **Controversy** means dispute as to schemes or opinion. The report of the Official Language Commission has raised country-wide *controversy*.

(h) **Wrangle** means an angry or noisy dispute. There was a *wrangle* among the directors of the Company.

50. **Alternative, option, choice, preference.**

(a) **Alternative** means in the strictest sense choice between two things, but the usage is often extended to more than two. You have to accept this decision as there is no *alternative.*

(b) **Option** means the right or privilege of choosing. The students have the *option* of answering questions in the examination either in Urdu or in English.

(c) **Choice** may be either the right to choose, the act of choosing, or the thing chosen. In the matter of food you cannot have any *choice* in the hostel. His *choice* of clothes is admirable. What is your *choice* among these articles ?

(d) **Preference** is that which suits one best. Among fruits mango is my *preference.*

51. **Amass, accumulate, aggregate.**

(a) **Amass** means to heap up or pile up, as wealth or possession rapidly. Speculators try to *amass* wealth.

(b) **Accumulate** means to bring together gradually. He has *accumulated* much wealth by working steadily.

(c) **Aggregate** is used of numbers and amounts. The expenditure on the Second Five-Year Plan will *aggregate* many millions of rupees.

52. **Amazement, astonishment, awe, surprise.**

(a) **Amazement** means momentary overwhelming of the mind by that which is beyond expectation. His sudden disappearance from the house filled members of the family with *amazement.*

(b) **Astonishment** means the same as amazement.

(c) **Awe** means the yielding of the mind to something supremely grand in character or formidable in

power, and ranges from apprehension or **dread** to reverent worship. The Pyramids of Egypt fill the visitor's mind with *awe*.

(d) **Surprise** lies midway between astonishment and amazement, and usually concerns slighter matters. It was a *surprise* to see him back so soon.

53. Ambition, aspiration, emulation.

(a) **Ambition** means the eager desire for power, fame, or something deemed great and eminent. Macbeth had the *ambition* to become the king.

(b) **Aspiration** means the desire for excellence, pure and simple. Every young man should have the *aspiration* to shine in life.

(c) **Emulation** means the desire to win any excellence or success not for itself, but so as to equal or surpass other persons. Brave deeds of the heroes fill the minds of the young people with *emulation*.

54. Amend, rectify, ameliorate.

(a) **Amend** means to change for the better by removing faults, errors, or defects. This defective law must be *amended*.

(b) **Rectify** means to set right incidental conditions of evil or error. You must *rectify* this mistake in the accounts.

(c) **Ameliorate** means to change for the better what cannot be wholly removed. Something must be done to *ameliorate* the poverty and misery of the masses of Pakistan.

55. Amiable, agreeable, charming.

(a) **Amiable** means having the disposition desirous to cheer, please and make happy. Every one likes him on account of his *amiable* nature.

(b) **Agreeable** means having the power to please others. It is not such a high term as amiable, because a selfish man of the world may have the art to be *agreeable.*

(c) **Charming** means attractive externally. It is also inferior to amiable, because a handsome, brilliant and witty person may be *charming,* while by no means amiable.

56. Amid, between, among.

(a) **Amid or amidst** means surrounded by. It denotes mere position. I am glad to find myself *amidst* beautiful scenery.

(b) **Between** is said of two persons or objects, or of two groups of persons or objects. There is great rivalry *between* the two power blocks.

(c) **Among or amongst** denotes some active relation, as of companionship, hostility etc. I am glad to find myself *among* old friends.

57. Ample, enough, abundant.

(a) **Ample** means large, extensive, capacious. It gives a safe, but not a large margin beyond what is essential. There is *ample* room in the compartment. We have *ample* provisions for a week.

(b) **Enough** is that which just meets a given demand. This piece of cloth is *enough* for my coat.

(c) **Abundant** is that which is largely in excess of manifest need. In the rainy season there is *abundant* water in the rivers.

58. Amplify, develop, expatiate, dilate, unfold, enlarge.

(a) **Amplify** means to increase. It is now chiefly applied to discourse or writing, signifying to make fuller in statement, as by stating fully what was before only

implied, or by adding illustration to make the meaning more readily apprehended. Will you kindly *amplify* your statement as it is not understandable ?

(b) **Develop** means to uncover or unfold. This thought has been beautifully *developed* by the writer in this story.

(c) **Expatiate** means to discuss fully. In this discourse he *expatiated* on his hobbies.

(d) **Dilate** means to speak or write diffusely. In this article he has *dilated* on his impressions of China.

(e) **Unfold** means to disclose, to give a clear and detailed view of. He *unfolded* his future plans to his colleagues.

(f) **Enlarge**. In the second edition this book will be *enlarged*.

59. Ancient, old, venerable.

(a) **Ancient** means old and stately. In Lahore there is an *ancient* fort belonging to the time of the Moghul rule.

(b) **Old** is a more familiar word than ancient. He is living in an *old* house.

(c) **Venerable** expresses the involuntary reverence that we yield to the majestic and the long enduring. His grandfather is a *venerable* old man.

60. Anger, resentment, rage, fury, wrath, indignation.

(a) **Anger** is sharp, sudden, and, like all violent, passions, necessarily brief. His son's disobedience filled him with *anger*.

(b) **Resentment** means a persistent brooding over injuries. His wicked deeds in the past fill me with *resentment*.

(c) **Rage** is anger which drives one beyond the bounds of prudence or discretion. It is difficult to control him when he is in a *rage.*

(d) **Fury** is stronger than rage, it sweeps one away into uncontrollable violence. In a fit of *fury* he beat his son mercilessly.

(e) **Wrath** is deeper, more enduring than anger, and may be vengeful. Such an unprovoked insult filled him with *wrath.*

(f) **Indignation** means impersonal and unselfish displeasure at unworthy acts. When he made such insulting remarks against the president, all the members were filled with *indignation.*

61. **Animadversion, criticism, comment, reprehension, reflection, rebuke, reproof.**

(a) **Animadversion** means censorious comment. There has appeared in the newspaper *animadversion* on his speech in the Parliament.

(b) **Criticism** may be favourable as well as censorious. It implies no superiority or authority on the part of him who utters it. We should not worry about the *critcism* of others.

(c) **Comment** means the same as criticism.

(d) **Reprehension** is calm and just, and with good intent, it is therefore a serious matter, however, mild and is capable of great force. His rude behaviour deserves severe *reprehension.*

(e) **Reflection** is from mere ill-feeling, and is likely to be more personal and less impartial than reprehension. He made some unjust *reflections* on his friend's character.

(f) **Rebuke** literally means a stopping of the mouth, and is administered to a forward, and hasty person. The student got a *rebuke* from the teacher for making mischief.

(g) **Reproof** is administered to one intentionally or deliberately wrong. He got *reproof* from his officer for his negligence.

62. Animal, brute, beast, creature, fauna.

(a) **Animal** means a sentient (having senses) living organism distinct from inanimate matter and from vegetable life on the one side and from mental and spiritual existence on the other. Thus man is properly classified as an animal, but to call any individual man an animal is to imply that the animal nature has undue superemacy.

(b) **Brute** is the aniaml viewed as dull to all finer feelings. The young deer was afraid of the *brutes* of the forest.

(c) **Beast** is looked upon as a being of appetites. The lion is the king of the *beasts*.

(d) **Creature** is a word of wide significance, including inanimate objects, plants, animals, angels, or men as divinely created. God is kind to all His *creatures*.

(e) **Fauna**. The animals of region are collectively called its fauna. He is quite familiar with the *fauna* of the Himalayan regions.

63. Announce, advertise, communicate, enunciate, notify, propound, promnigate, report, reveal, herald, declare, proclaim, publish.

(a) **Annouuce** means to give notice of the approach or appearance of, it is chiefly anticipatory. It has been *announced* by the government that the next General Elections will be held in November 1964.

(b) **Advertise** means to make known by public notice. This post has been *advertised* in the newspaper.

(c) **Communicate** means to impart, or give a share of. He has not yet *communicated* his intentions to me.

(d) **Enunciate** means to state with formal exactness. The Indian Government has not yet *enunciated* its views on the recent happenings in the Middle East.

(e) **Notify** means to give information of. The Principal has not yet *notified* his decision to the members of the staff.

(f) **Propound** means to state formally for consideration or solution. The theory of atomic bomb was first *propounded* by a German scientist.

(g) **Promulgate.** To make known or announce officially and formally to the public. This ordinance has recently been *promulgated* by the President.

(h) **Report** means to state as fact. The correspondent of the newspaper has *reported* his interview with the Prime Minister.

(i) **Reveal** means to make known or disclose, as something before unknown or unseen, divulge. He has *revealed* this secret to his wife.

(j) **Herald** means to usher in. Friendship between Russia and the U.S.A. will *herald* the era of peace in the world.

(k) **Declare** means to assert positively. He has *declared* his resolve to take revenge. Germany *declared* war against Poland.

(l) **Proclaim** means to make known aloud or in Public. Peace has been *proclaimed* by the contending parties.

(m) **Publish** means to issue from the press or a publishing house. He has not yet *published* the results of his research.

Answer, reply.

(a) **Answer,** to charge or an argument effectually meet,

or disposes of it. He has given his *answer* to the charges levelled against him.

(b) **Reply** is an unfolding, and ordinarily implies thought and intelligence, but it does not finally dispose of an argument. I have received a *reply* to my letter, but it contains no answer to the question I asked him.

65. **Anterior, prior, former.**

(a) **Anterior** means farther front or forward in space. He was occuping an *anterior* place in the theatre.

(b) **Prior** bears exclusive reference to time. He reached the station *prior* to me. For this you must get the *prior* sanction of your superior officer.

(c) **Former** is used of time, or of position in written or printed matter. Jinnah and Iqbal are considered to be the architects of Pakistan, the *former* was a politician, the latter was a poet.

66. **Hope, anticipate, expect, apprehend.**

(a) **Hope** is used in the case of something which we much desire. He *hopes* to stand first in the examination.

(b) **Expect** is used in the case of that which we have good reason to believe will happen. I hope for a visit from my friend. I *expect* it when he writes that he is coming.

(c) **Anticipate** is commonly used of that which we expect both with confidence and pleasure. We are *anticipating* a fine feast from you.

(d) **Apprehend** is commonly used of that which we expect and fear. I *apprehend* opposition from his side.

67. **Anticipation, presentiment, foreboding, foretaste, foresight, forethought.**

(a) **Anticipation** is commonly of good. He had an *anticipation* of his success in the examination.

(b) **Presentiment** is commonly of evil. When he boarded the train, he had a *presentiment* of an accident.

(c) **Foreboding** is also of evil. He had a *foreboding* of the coming misfortune.

(d) **Foretaste** may be of good or of evil, and is more than imaginary, it is a part actually received in advance. Before he actually ascended the throne, he had a *foretaste* of royal power as the Crown Prince.

(e) **Foresight** means the act or capacity of foreseeing, a looking forward. The *foresight* of the commander saved the situation.

(f) **Forethought** means consideration beforehand, deliberate planning. The Five Year Plan is a result of much *forethought* on the part of the government.

68. **Antique, antiquated, old-fashioned, quaint, superannuated.**

(a) **Antique** means ancient, or ancient in style. This is an *antique* piece of furniture.

(b) **Antiquated** means discarded. I must get rid of *antiquated* furniture in my house. The *antiquated* person is out of style and out of sympathy with the present generation by reason of age. Old *antiquated* persons are not liked by young people.

(c) **Old-fashioned** is used both in the sense of antique and antiquated. I like *old-fashioned* clothes. Are you not ashamed of your *old-fashioned* car ?

(d) **Superannuated** means incapacitated by reason of age. At the age of sixty normally a man becomes *superannuated*.

69. Anxiety, worry, solicitude, fretting.

(a) **Anxiety** means disturbance of mind regarding some uncertain event, it refers to some future event, always suggesting hopeful possibility, and thus differing from apprehension, fear, dread, foreboding, terror. I am feeling great *anxiety* about my result in the examination.

(b) **Worry** is a more petty, restless, and manifest anxiety, anxiety may be quiet and silent, worry is communicated to all around. Whenever, I meet him, he is full of *worry* about his son's education.

(c) **Solicitude** means milder anxiety. I am grateful to you for your *solicitude* about my welfare.

(d) **Fretting** or fretfulness is a weak complaining without thought of accomplishing or changing anything, but merely as a relief of one's own disquiet. He has the habit of *fretting* over trivial matters.

70. Apathy, indifference, unconcern, insensibility, stoicism.

(a) **Apathy** means lack of feeling, emotion or sensation. He seems to be inhuman on account of his *apathy* to the sufferings of his close relatives.

(b) **Indifference** means want of interest. I cannot understand the *indifference* of an educated man to such important happenings in the country.

(c) **Insensibility** means want of sensitiveness. He shows utter *insensibility* to noble feelings.

(d) **Unconcern** has reference to consequence. He heard of his failure in the examination with an air of *unconcern*.

(e) **Stoicism** means an intentional suppression of feeling and deadening of sensibilities. I appreciate his *stoicism* in the face of acute hardship.

71. Apology, excuse, acknowledgement, confession.

(a) **Apology** means a formal acknowledgnment of error. He who offers an *apology* admits himself, at least technically and seemingly, in the wrong. He tendered a written *apology* to the Principal for his misbehaviour.

(b) **Excuse** for a fault is an attempt at partial justification. He is in the habit of offering lame *excuses* for his carelessness.

(c) **Acknowledgement** is neutral, and may be either of fact, duty, obligation, etc, or of error or fault. I have received no *acknowledgement* of my letter to him.

(d) **Confession** means full acknowledgement of wrong, generally of a grave wrong, with or without apology or excuse. The accused has made a *confession* of his crime before the Court.

72. Appendix, supplement, addition.

(a) **Appendix** means some addition at the end of a book. We add an *appendix*, to a book, as a dictionary, to contain names, dates, lists, etc.

(b) **Supplement** means an addition to supply omissions. A *supplement* has been added to the book to supply omissions and bring it up to date.

(c) **Addition** may be a matter interwoven in the body of the work. Many valuable *additions* have been made in this book.

73. Appetite, passion.

(a) **Appetite** means a physical craving unless otherwise expressly stated. I have no *appetite* for food. He has an *appetite* for knowledge.

(b) **Passion** includes all excitable impulses of our nature, as anger, fear, love, hatred. He has a *passion* for fame.

74. Applause, praise, acclamation, plaudit.

(a) **Applause** means praise by the spontaneous outburst of many at once. It is expressed in any way, by clapping of hands, etc, as well as by the voice. His speech received a thundering *applause* from the audience.

(b) **Praise** is the expressed and hearty approval of an individual, or of a number of multitude, one by one. Every one was full of *praise* for his brilliant performance.

(c) **Acclamation** is praise strictly by voice alone. His speech received loud *acclamation* from the audience.

(d) **Plaudit** means a shout of applause and is commonly used in the plural. The *plaudits* of the audience during the performance of the play were deafening.

75. Apportion, allot, dispense, share.

(a) **Apportion** means to give by some fixed rule, which is meant to be uniform and fair. The court *apportioned* the property equally among the brothers.

(b) **Allot** means to give by an arbitrary division. It depends upon the sweet will of the Allotment Officer to *allot* house in the city.

(c) **Dispense** means to give out freely. The sun *dispenses* light and heat.

(d) **Share** means to give others what is one's own. One may apportion what one holds in trust. We must *share* our joys with our friends.

76. Apprehend, perceive, comprehend.

(a) **Apprehend** means to grasp only what is presented to the mind by any means whatever. Even a child can *apprehend* the distinction between right and wrong.

(b) **Perceive** means to grasp only what is presented through the senses. He *perceived* some strange light in the sky.

(c) **Comprehend** means to understand fully. It is difficult to *comprehend* the mystery of life and death.

77. Approximation, approach, nearness.

(a) **Approximation** means real nearness. His statement is an *approximation* to truth.

(b) **Approach** is a relative term, indicating that one has come nearer than before. We are waiting for the ship's *approach* to the shore.

(c) **Nearness** is commonly used of place. I selected this house on account of its *nearness* to town.

78. Hard, difficult, arduous.

(a) **Hard** may be active or passive, a thing may be hard to do or hard to bear. It is *hard* to bear the pangs of poverty.

(b) **Difficult** may require labour, or simply skill. It is *difficult* to solve this problem.

(c) **Arduous** is always active. That which is arduous always requires persevering toil. It is an *arduous* task to write a good book.

79. Argue, discuss, debate.

(a) **Argue** means to show the reasons for or against, so as to make a matter clear by reasoning. Let us *argue* this matter. The pleader *argued* the case in an excellent manner.

(b) **Discuss** means to shake a matter apart for examination or analysis. I *discussed* this matter thoroughly with my friends.

(c) **Debate** means to argue, both sides taking part. There was an interesting *debate* on this matter between the two parties.

80. Army, host, multitude, legion, force.

(a) **Army** means a large united body. An *army* of labourers is working to complete the building in time.

(b) **Host** means a vast and orderly assemblage. A *host* of people had gathered to listen to the Prime Minister's speech.

(c) **Multitude** means number without order or organisation. It was difficult for the police to control the *multitude* that had gathered on the site of the railway accident.

(d) **Legion** (used in plural) means military forces. The Second World War started with the invasion of Poland by the German *legions*.

(e) **Force** means any organised body of men by whom law is executed. Police *force* in the country must be expanded to maintain law and order.

81. Arraign, charge, accuse, indict, censure, impeach.

(a) **Arraign** means to call into court and cause to answer a charge. He was *arraigned* before the court for theft.

(b) **Charge** means to accuse privately or publicly, formally or informally. He has been *charged* with negligence by his employer.

(c) **Accuse** suggests more of the formal and criminal. He has been *accused* of murder.

(d) **Indict** like arraign applies strictly to judicial proceedings. The alleged criminal has been *indicted* (charged) by the court.

(e) **Censure** carries the idea of fault but not of crime. It may be private and individual, or public and official. He has been many times *censured* by superior officers for negligence.

(f) **Impeach** is used in the case of a judge, a president, or other officer of high rank. The President of Pakistan can be *impeached* for high crimes by the Parliament.

82. **Arrogance, pride, disdain, presumption, assumption, vanity, superciliousness, insolence, haughtiness.**

(a) **Arrogance** means pride which claims much for itself and concedes little to others. This officer is hated for his *arrogance.*

(b) **Pride** is an absorbing sense of one's greatness. His selection in the first grade has filled him with *pride.*

(c) **Disdain** sees contemptuously the inferiority of others to oneself. Some rich persons look at the poor people with *disdain.*

(d) **Presumption** claims place or privilege above one's right. Though he is a junior officer, he has the *presumption* of behaving like a big boss.

(e) **Assumption** quietly takes for granted superiority and privilege which others might or might not concede. His colleagues laugh at his *assumption* of superiority over them.

(f) **Vanity** intensely craves admiration and applause. He has become a member of the Club in order to satisfy his *vanity.*

(g) **Superciliousness** means mingled arrogance and disdain. I do not like him for his *superciliouness.*

(h) **Insolence** is open and rude expression of contempt and hostility, generally from an inferior to his superior. The servant has been dismissed on account of his *insolence.*

(i) **Haughtiness** means bold arrogance. His *haughtiness* had made him unpopular with his subordinates.

83. Artifice, contrivance, device, fraud, imposture, trick.

(a) **Artifice** means subtle or deceptive art. Instead of getting his work done directly, he uses all sorts of *artifices*.

(b) **Contrivance** means the act of adapting something to a special purpose You have to find out some *contrivance* to get water out of this deep well.

(c) **Device** is something studied out for promoting an end, as in a mechanism. The working of the machine is based on a clever *device*.

(d) **Fraud** means any form of covert robbery and injury. The manager of the bank has been charged with *fraud*.

(e) **Imposture** is a deceitful contrivance for securing charity, credit, or consideration. He has borrowed a large sum of money from various sources through *impostures*.

(f) **Trick** is a commonly low, injurious, malicious device, though the word is also used playfully. He played some dirty *tricks* to harm his opponent.

87. Ask, entreat, beseech, supplicate, implore, request, pray, petition, beg.

(a) **Ask**. One asks what he feels that he may fairly claim and reasonably expect. He *asked* father to give him money for buying books.

(b) **Entreat** implies a special earnestness of asking. He *entreated* me to help him in that critical moment.

(c) **Supplicate** means to ask, as it were, on bended knees. The beggar *supplicated* the passers-by to have pity on him.

(d) **Beseech** implies more humility than entreat. The servant *besought* his master not to dismiss him.

(e) **Implore** means to supplicate with force of tears. The poor man *implored* the doctor to save the life of his child

(f) **Request** is a formal term. He *requested* his officer to grant him leave for two days.

(g) **Pray** is used chiefly of address to God. We should *pray* to God for His grace.

(h) **Petition** is used of written request to persons in authority. He has *petitioned* to the government to grant him pension.

(i) **Beg and pray** are often used in polite forms of slight request. I *beg* of you to help me in this matter. I *pray* that my application may be sympathetically considered.

88. Asperse, defame, malign, traduce.

(a) **Asperse** means to bespatter with, injurious charges. In elections the rival candidates often *asperse* each other.

(b) **Defame** means assail one's good name. Though he is a gentleman, he has been *defamed* by his opponents.

(c) **Malign** is to circulate studied and malicious attacks upon character. He is trying to *malign* me before my friends.

(d) **Traduce** means to exhibit real or assumed traits in an] odious light. Politicians are sometimes *traduced* by their opponents in press and on platform.

89. Assemblage, assembly.

(a) **Assemblage** means a gathering of persons or of objects and is promiscuous and unorganised. There was an *assemblage* of the labourers in the compound of the factory. In the exhibition there

is an *assemblage* of works of art from various countries.

(b) **Assembly** is always meeting together of persons and is organised and united in common purpose. The Congress members of the Parliament met in an *assembly* to consider the food situation in the country.

90. Assent, consent.

(a) **Assent** is an act of understanding. After deep thought he gave his *assent* to the scheme.

(b) **Consent** is an act of will. I do not want to do anything without the *consent* of my father.

91. Attribute, ascribe, impute, assign.

(a) **Attribute** means to assign. We may attribute to a person either that which belongs to him or that which we merely suppose to be his. Some historians *attribute* the attainment of India's independence to Subhash Chandra Bose's Indian National Army. An **attribute** (noun ; accent on first syllable). A quality, a property. An **attribute** is what other people think the person or object possesses ; a **quality** is what he really possesses ; a **property** is one of the observed effects of its qualities. "The *attributes* of God include omniscience, omnipresence, and omnipotence". (We believe that God possesses these qualities, but do not presume to say so definitely). "This man's sterling qualities have been recognized by his fellow citizens". "One of the properties of matter is to be theoretically ponderable or measurable." **To attribute** (Verb ; accent on second syllable).

(b) **Ascribe**. We ascribe to one what is surely his. India's political emancipation is *ascribed* to Mahatma Gandhi and Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah. He *ascribes* all kinds of generous

motives to everything his mother does **assign,** turn to somebody to do : He was *assigned* the task of raising the city's population of 100,00 by advertising.

(c) **Impute** is used more commonly with evil. All sorts of motives are *imputed* to his social activities.

92. Austere, strict, unrelenting.

(a) **Austere** means severely simple of temperate. He is *austere* in his habits.

(b) **Strict** means exact and unflinching. He is a *strict* disciplinarian.

(c) **Unrelenting** means strict towards others. His attitude towards his subordinates is *unrelenting*.

93. Avaricious, covetous, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious, greedy, stingy.

(a) **Avaricious,** is one who desires both to get and to keep. Though old, he is an *avaricious* man.

(b) **Covetous** is one who desires to get something away from its possessor. He is *covetous* of the wealth of others.

(c) **Miserly** is one who seeks to gain by mean and petty saving by stinting himself. In his personal expenditure he is very *miserly*.

(d) **Niggardly** is one who seeks to gain by mean and petty saving by stinting others. He is so *niggardly* that he does not give his children enough to eat.

(e) **Parsimonious** means niggardly, but it applies to one's expenditure either for himself or for others. He is extremely *parsimonious* in his expenditure on himself or on others.

(f) **Penurious** means excessively sparing or saving in the use of money. He has become unpopular on account of his *penurious* habits.

(g) **Greedy** is used not only of money, but often of other things, as food etc. He is one who tries to get everything for himself. The *greedy* child wanted to have the share of hi s brother.

(h) **Stingy** is one who keeps others from getting what he has. He is so *stingy* that he will not help his own brother with money.

94. Avow, acknowledge, admit, declare, aver.

(a) **Avow** means to declare boldly and openly, commonly as something one is ready to justify, maintain, or defend against challenge or opposition. He *avowed* his strong faith in democracy.

(b) **Anckowledge** is used in the case of another's claim or one's own promise. He had *anckowledged* my right to ancestral property. I *anckowledge* my promise to help you.

(c) **Admit** is used in case of an opponent's advantage or one's own error. He *admitted* his opponent's superiority in this matter. He *admitted* his mistake.

(d) **Declare** is used in the case of what one has seen or experienced or what one has received from other. He *declared* his belief in telepathy after personal experience.

(e) **Aver** means to declare what one is sure from one's knowledge or consciousness. The witness *averred* the absolute innocence of the accused.

95. Babble, blurt, chat, prattle, prate, gossip.

(a) **Babble** indicates a rapid succession of what are to the listener meaningless sounds. I could not make anything out of the *babble* of the mad man.

(b) **Blurt** refers to the letting out of what the lips can no longer keep in. Without a moment's thought he *blurted* out the reply to the question.

(c) **Chat** means to talk in an easy, pleasant way, not without sense, but without special purpose. Let us *chat* to while away time.

(d) **Prattle** means free and artless talk, as of children. Everyone likes the innocent *prattle* of children.

(e) **Prate** means idle, presumptuous or foolish talk, but not necessarily incoherent. I cannot listen to the *prate* of that unmannered person.

(f) **Gossip** means talk about petty, personal matters. Some people are in the habit of wasting their time in idle *gossip*.

96. Baffle, foil, frustrate, balk, thwart, circumvent.

(a) **Baffle** means to defeat by any artifice sufficient to prevent success. The British government tried for a long time to *baffle* the movement for Indian independence.

(b) **Foil** means to make to miss its mark by some craft or skill of an opponent. His enemies *foiled* all his attempts to secure justice.

(c) **Frustrate** means to make an attempt vain by any means with or without design. The attempt at surprise was *frustrated* by the accidental discharge of a gun.

(d) **Balk** means to effectively stop by some obstacle. All his plans of studying abroad were *balked* by his father's death. (It is also spelled as a bauk and baulk).

(e) **Thwart** means to defeat by some force or action coming across the path. Hitler's plans to occupy the whole of Europe were *thwarted* by the timely action of the Allies.

(f) **Circumvent** means to gian an advantage by passing around. The Army Commander successfully *circumvented* the plans of the invaders.

97. Banish, exile, expatriate, expel.

(a) **Banish** means to compel to leave a country where one may happen to be. The Jews have been *banished* from many countries.

(b) **Exile** means to compel to leave one's own country. The king of Egypt was *exiled*.

(c) **Expatriate** means the same as exile.

(d) **Expel** is to drive out with violence and often with disgrace. He has been *expelled* from the party.

98. Bank, beach, strand, coast, shore, edge, brink.

(a) **Bank** is a general term for the land along the edge of a watercourse. We were sitting on the *bank* of the river.

(b) **Beach** is a strip or expanse of wave-worn sand which is often pebbly or full of boulders. On holidays the people of Karachi flock to the *beach*.

(c) **Strand** is a more poetic term for a wave-washed shore, especially as a place for landing or embarking. The ship grates on the *strand*.

(d) **Coast** is the whole line of a country or continent that borders the sea. India has a long *coast*.

(e) **Shore** is any land, whether cliff, or sand, or marsh, bordering water. When the boat sank, the sailors swam to the *shore*.

(f) **Edge** is the line where land and water meet. He was standing on the *edge* of the river.

(g) **Brink** is the place from which one may fall. He was standing on the *brink* of a precipice. His extravagant habits have brought him to the *brink* of ruin.

99. Banter, badinage, raillery, irony, ridicule, derision, jeering, mockery, satire, sarcasm.

(a) **Banter** is the touching upon some unimportant fault or weakness of another in a way half to pique and half to please. He shows great skill in reforming the children by means of *banter*.

(b) **Badinage** is delicate, refined banter. His friends enjoy his *badinage*.

(c) **Raillery** has more sharpness, but is usually good-humoured and well-meant. I do not mind his *raillery*.

(d) **Irony** means the saying one thing that the reverse may be understood, may be either mild or bitter. The speech of the Leader of Opposition was full of *irony*.

(e) **Ridicule** makes a person or thing the subject of contemptuous merriment He is in the habit of making even his own friends as objects of *ridicule*.

(f) **Derision** seeks to make the object derided seem utterly despicable; to laugh it to scorn. His schemes met with *derision* from his opponents.

(g) **Jeering** is loud, rude ridicule, as of a hostile crowd or mob. In order to avoid the *jeering* of the mob the factory owner entered the premises through the back door.

(h) **Mockery** may include mimicry and personal violence, as well as scornful speech. His whole speech was reduced to *mockery* by the opposite speaker.

(i) **Satire** is a formal composition. Dryden wrote many *satires* ridiculing his opponents.

(j) **Sarcasm,** bitter remarks intended to wound the feelings. His talk was full of *sarcasm*.

100. Bar, barrier, barricade, parapet, rampart, bulwark.

(a) **Bar** is something that is or may be firmly fixed ordinarily with intent to prevent entrance or egress. The *bars* of the prison cell are very strong.

(b) **Barrier** is something which obstructs, but is not necessarily impassable. On our way to Kashmir by road we had to cross many *barriers*.

(c) **Barricade** denotes some hastily piled obstruction, commonly an improvised street fortification. During the riots people constructed *barricades* to prevent the entry of hostile mobs in their streets.

(d) **Parapet** is a low or breast-high wall, as about the edge of a roof, in military use, such a wall for the protection of the troops. In ancient days cities were surrounded by *parapets* for protection.

(e) **Rampart** is the enbankment surrounding a fort on which the parapet is raised. The Agra Fort is surrounded by a massive *rampart*.

(f) **Bulwark** is a general word for any defensive wall. Pakistan is considered to be the greatest *bulwark* of democracy in Asia.

101. Battle, conflict, action, engagement, combat, skirmish, encounter, fight.

(a) **Battle.** One continuous conflict between entire armies is a battle. Another *battle* may be fought upon the same field after a considerable interval, or a new *battle* may follow, immediately, the armies meeting upon a new field. Panipat was the scene of three decisive *battles* in Indian history.

(b) **Conflict** is a general word which described opponents, whether individuals or hosts, as dashed together. Since Independence there has been a constant *conflict* between India and Pakistan.

(c) **Action** is brief and partial, a battle may last for days. In the World War II the British forces fought many *actions* in Burma against the Japanese.

(d) **Engagement** is a somewhat formal expression for battle. There was a bloody *engagement* between the British and the German forces in the African desert.

(e) **Combat** means extensive engagement. It is rumoured that India is preparing for a *combat* against Pakistan on the Kashmir issue.

(f) **Skirmish** is between small detachments or scattered troops. There was a *skirmish* between the Pakistan and Indian police on the border.

(g) **Encounter** may be either purposed or accidental, between individuals or armed forces. There was an *encounter* between the police party and a gang of dacoits.

(h) **Fight** is a word of less dignity than battle. For a long time a *fight* was going on between the British and the French for the possession of India.

102. Beat, strike, belabour, cudgel, thrash, pound, batter, bruise.

(a) **Beat** means to strike repeatedly. Some teachers *beat* the students mercilessly.

(b) **Strike** is the word for a single blow. The thief *struck* him on the head.

(c) **Belabour** means to inflict an exhaustive beating. The mischief-mongers were *belaboured* by the audience.

(d) **Cudgel** means to beat with a stick. The policemen *cudgeled* the rioters.

(e) **Thrash** means to beat with repeated blows. The boy was *thrashed* by his father.

(f) **Pound** means to beat with a heavy instrument. Please *pound* these almonds.

(g) **Batter** means to break or deface by repeated blows. The dacoits *battered* the victim's head.

(h) **Bruise** means to injure by violent impact. His arm was badly *bruised* on account of the accident.

103. Beautiful, pretty, handsome, fair, attractive, comely.

(a) **Beautiful** implies softness of outline and delicacy of mould, it is opposed to all that is hard and rugged. She is a *beautiful* girl.

(b) **Pretty** expresses in a far less degree that which is pleasing to a refined taste. His face is quite *pretty*.

(c) **Handsome** is that which is superficially pleasing, and also well and harmoniously proportioned. He has a *handsome* body. (Handsome is a term far inferior to beautiful. We may even say a *handsome* villain).

(d) **Fair** denotes what is bright, smooth, clear, and without blemish. She has a *fair* face. (Fair has the sense of blond (golden), as opposed to dark or brunette).

(e) **Attractive** denotes what attracts even without being beautiful. Though not beautiful, she is an *attractive* lady on account of her pleasing manners.

(f) **Comely** denotes an aspect that is smooth, genial and wholesome, with fulness of contour and pleasing symmetry, while falling short of the beautiful. She possesses a *comely* figure.

104. Beginning, commencement, origin, source, rise.

(a) **Beginning** means the starting point in space, time or action. I will meet you in the *beginning* of the next month.

(b) **Commencement** is more formal than beginning. It is for the most part restricted to some form of

action, while beginning has no restriction, but may be applied to whatever may be conceived of as having a first part, point, degree, etc. Please meet me before the *commencement* of the examination.

(c) **Origin** is the point from which something starts or sets out, often involving casual connection. What is the *origin* of caste system in India ?

(d) **Source** is that which furnishes a first and continuous supply. A lake is the *source* of thisriver.

(e) **Rise** is thought of as in an action. This decision of yours will give *rise* to all sorts of complications.

105. Behaviour, conduct, demeanour, deportment, manner, manners.

(a) **Behaviour** is our action in the presence of othres. You must show good *behaviour* before strangers. .

(b) **Conduct** is a more general terms, usually having ethical reference. He is a man of good *conduct.*

(c) **Demeanour** is the bodily expression, not only of feelings but of moral state. The saintly old man possesses a devout *demeanour*.

(d) **Deportment** is behaviour as related to a set of rules. The pupil's *deportment* was faultless.

(e) **Manner** means the way of behaviour at a moment, or toward a single person. He treated me in a decent *manner*.

(f) **Manners** are one's habitual behaviour toward or before others, especially in the matters of etiquette and politeness. He is praised by everybody for his excellent *manners*

106. Benevolence, charity, benignity, humanity, philanthropy.

(a) **Benevolence** means the wishing or willing well to others. He is popular on account of his *benevolence.*

(b) **Charity** means alms-giving. It is much more limited in meaning than benevolence. He has given much in *charity* to the poor.

(c) **Benignity** suggests some occult power of blessing, such as was formerly ascribed to the stars. The good old man has an air of *benignity* about him.

(d) **Humanity** means kindness and tenderness towards man or beast. Jinnah was a man of great *humanity.*

(e) **Philanthropy** applies to wide schemes for human welfare involving large expenditure in charity or benevolence. The Muslim University is the result of the *philanthropy* of the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

107. Between, among.

(a) **Between** is used in strict sense only of two objects. Divide the money *between* the two. It is used at times of more than two objects, particularly when some reciprocal relations is denoted, as, a treaty *between* the three powers.

(b) **Among** is always used of more than two. Divide the money *among* the three.

It would be wrong to say that we must always use *between* whenever two are concerned, and *among* for more than two, although this ready-made rule is often convenient for people who would use *between* indiscriminately.

Between indicates opposition, and the participation of all the parties more definitely than can be done by **among** (Oxford Dictionary). "The Arctic Ocean is enclosed between the northern shores of Asia, Europe, and America". (Here we have three parties, but they all share equally in forming an opposition.) "The space lying between the

three points " "A treaty between four Powers." "The choice lies between the three candidates on the select list." "To insert a needle between the closed petals of a flower." "Between public business, improving studies, and domestic pleasures." (Dr. Samuel Johnson, the great lexicographer). "There were six, who collected between them fifteen shillings." (J. Cowper, 1885). "They had captured a wolf between them (Cooper, Pioneers). "All our lines of separation between the sciences are provisional (Mc Dougall, Outline of Psychology, 1923)."

Among, on the other hand, is used to convey the idea of a mass, crowd, group, acting as a whole: "He is standing among men" (they form a mass, they are not necessarily flanking him right and left, or front and back). "I could not choose among so many" (they are a mass to me, they look all alike).

Among is also used when distinguishing **in kind** from the rest of the **group** (Oxford Dict.) :—"She is one among many." Sometimes **among** and **between** can both be used in the same sentence, and referring to the same crowd ; but the relationship will be different "Ten men went out into the woods. A wolf ran in *among* them (i.e., in their midst, taking them as a crowd), and they captured it *between* them (i.e., all participating in the task)." "We have decided *among* us (i.e., all of us as a group) to supply *between* us two teams for the tug-of-war (i.e , every member will have to be on one side or the other)."

108. Bloody, sanguinary, gory, reeking.

(a) **Bloody** is commonly used in the literal sense He held a *bloody* weapon in his hand.

(b) **Sanguinary** also means bloody, but it is generally used in the figurative sense. A *sanguinary* battle was fought between the English and the Sikhs at Chillianwala.

(c) **Gory** signifies covered or daubed with gore, or clotted blood, and always keeps the physical significance. The face of the murdered man was *gory*.

(d) **Reeking** signifies wet with streaming blood. The murderer held a *reeking* sword in his hand.

109. Blow, stroke, slap, lash, cuff, shock, buffet.

(a) **Blow** is a sudden impact. He gave him a *blow* with his fist. In the metaphorical sense; blow is used for sudden stunning, staggering calamity or sorrow. The death of his father was a terrible *blow* for him.

(b) **Stroke** is a sweeping movement. He killed the beast by one *stroke* of the sword. He had a *stroke* of paralysis.

(c) **Slap** is a blow given with open hand. I gave him a *slap* on his face.

(d) **Lash** is a blow with a whip. He gave the beast a *lash* with a whip.

(e) **Cuff** is a sidelong blow. I gave him a *cuff* on the ear.

(f) **Shock** is used of that which is at once sudden, violent and prostrating. He got a *shock* of electricity.

(g) **Buffet** is used in case of adverse fortune. I have suffered the *buffets* of misfortune.

110. Brave, bold, adventurous, chivalrous, daring, dauntless, doughty, venturesome, intrepid, courageous, gallant, valiant, heroic.

(a) **Brave** means combining confidence with resolution in presence of danger. The Pakistani soldier is very *brave*.

(b) **Bold** is one who stands out and faces danger or censure audaciously. In spite of severe opposition he went on with his plans like a *bold* man.

(c) **Adventurous** is one who goes in quest of danger. The English sailors of the Elizabethan age were highly *adventurous*.

(d) **Chivalrous** is one who puts himself in peril for other's protection. The knights of ancient times were very *chivalrous*.

(e) **Daring** is one who steps out to defy danger. He was so *daring* that he fought even under the fire of the enemy.

(f) **Dauntless** is one who will not flinch before anything that may come to him. Unmindful of the consequences the *dauntless* soldier attached the enemy ranks.

(g) **Doughty** is one who will and give or take limitless hard knocks. He is a *doughty* wrestler.

(h) **Venturesome** is one who is heedless, reckless or ignorant. Being a *venturesome* person he started this work without taking into account the risks involved.

(i) **Intrepid** is one who possesses unshaken nerves in any place of danger. Incessant fire from the enemy did not unnerve the *intrepid* commander.

(j) **Courageous** is more than brave, adding a moral element. The *courageous* man steadily encounters perils to which he may be keenly sensitive, at the call of duty. Even when the ship was about to sink, the *courageous* captain stuck to his post.

(k) **Gallant** is one who is brave in a dashing, showy, and splendid way. The Rajputs were *gallant* soldiers.

(l) **Valiant** is one who not only dares great dangers, but achieves great real results. The *valiant* commander won splendid victory.

(m) **Heroic** is nobly daring and dauntless. He was a *heroic* warrior.

111. Break, burst, crush, fracture, shatter, smash, split, rupture, demolish, destroy.

(a) **Break** means to divide sharply, with severance of particles, as by a blow or strain. He *broke* the window-pane by throwing a stone.

(b) **Burst** is to break by pressure from within. As soon as the bomb dropped on the ground, it *burst*.

(c) **Crush** is to break by pressure from without. As he sat on the basket, the eggs were *crushed* under his weight.

(d) **Fracture** has the same meaning as crush. He fell on the ground, and *fractured* his wrist.

(e) **Shatter** is to break suddenly and in numerous directions. As it fell on the ground, the vase was *shattered* to pieces.

(f) **Smash** is to break thoroughly to pieces with a crashing sound by some sudden act of violence. The unruly audience *smashed* the window-panes of the hall.

(g) **Split** is to part. He *split* the wooden board into two parts.

(h) **Rupture** is to cause to part less violently and completely than by explosion. The tire of his cycle was *ruptured*.

(i) **Demolish** is to beat down a building, fortress. The old building has been *demolished*.

(j) **Destroy** is to put by any process beyond restoration, physically, mentally for morally. Much of his property has been *destroyed* by fire.

112. Business, occupation, pursuit, profession, vocation, avocation, job, trade, work, industry, craft.

(a) **Business** is what one follows regularly and for profit. He is engaged in shoe *business.*

(b) **Occupation** is what one is engaged in, either continuously or temporarily, for and purpose, whether of profit, or of amusement, learning, philanthropy etc. I must find some sort of *occupation.*

(c) **Pursuit** is an occupation which one follows with ardour. He has made the writing of books as his *pursuit.*

(d) **Profession** implies scholarship. He belongs to the medical *profession.*

(e) **Vocation** or calling is that to which one feels himself called, as by special fitness or sense of duty. He has made village uplift as his *vocation.*

(f) **Avocation** is something that calls one away for a time from his vocation or business. Photography is his *avocation.*

(g) **Job** is a piece of business viewed and paid for as a single undertaking. He has taken up the *job* of a teacher.

(h) **Trade** is an occupation involving manual training and skilled labour. He is a shoe-maker by *trade.*

(i) **Work** is any application of energy to secure result. *Work* whether of an artist or a street cleaner is equally noble and important.

(j) **Industry** is a single branch of productive work. Cycle *industsy* is flourishing in Pakistan.

(k) **Craft** is some occupation requiring technical skill or manual dexterity. The *craft* of toy-making is hereditary with certain families.

113. Busy, industrious, diligent, assiduous.

(a) **Busy** applies to activity which may be temporary. These days he is very *busy* with arrangements for his son's marriage.

(b) **Industrious** applies to a habit of life. He is an *industrious* boy.

(c) **Diligent** indicates a disposition, which is ordinarily habitual, and suggests more of heartiness and volition that industrious. He is very *diligent* in his studies.

(d) **Assiduous** is one who gives patient and unremitting devotion to a task until it is done, or until nothing more can be done. An *assiduous* man will do well in any profession.

114. Calculate, count, compute, estimate, rate, enumerate.

(a) **Calculate** is to use more complicated processes, as multiplication, division, etc. It is not easy to *calculate* the amount of income-tax to be paid on different incomes.

(b) **Count** means to number one by one. He is *counting* trees on the road.

(c) **Compute** means to give a probable calculation. He hurriedly *computed* the cost of the building.

(d) **Estimate** is a stronger term than compute. The contractor has given an *estimate* of the proposed building.

(e) **Rate** means to estimate by comparison, as if the objects were one of a series. By calculating the cost of one building in the block, he is *rating* others.

(f) **Enumerate** means to mention item by item. The villagers *enumerated* their grievances before the minister.

115. Call, shout, bawl, clamour.

(a) **Call** means to send out the voice in order to attract another's attention, either by work or by inarticulate utterance. The man *called* his dog.

(b) **Shout** means to call or exclaim with the fullest volume of sustained voice. The drowning man *shouted* for help.

(c) **Bawl** means to utter senseless, noisy cries, like a child in pain or anger. In a fit of rage he *bawled* at me.

(d) **Clamour** means to utter with noisy iteration, it also applies to confused cries of a multitude. The labourers were *clamouring* for higher wages.

116. Calm, cool, composed, collected, tranquil, placid, serene.

(a) **Calm** is that which is free from disturbance or agitation, physically or mentally. In spite of great provocation he remained *calm*.

(b) **Cool** is one who, while intensely alive to danger or need, has all his faculties concentrated on the means of meeting or overcoming it. A *cool* boxer is often a dangerous antagonist.

(c) **Composed** is one who has subdued excited feelings. Though inwardly perturbed he remained outwardly *composed.*

(d) **Collected** is one who has every thought, feeling, or perception awake and at command. Even when surrounded by robbers the police officer remained *collected.*

(e) **Tranquil** refers to the present state. After great agitation his mind is now *tranquil.*

(f) **Placid** refers to a prevailing tendency. I admire his *placid* disposition.

(g) **Serene** means unruffled and clear. In spite of hardships the mind of Liaqat Ali remained *serene*.

117. Cancel, efface, expunge, obliterate, erase.

(a) **Cancel** means to cross out. His pistol-license has been *cancelled*.

(b) **Efface** means to rub off, smooth away the face of, as of an inscription. The thief tried to *efface* the name of the owner on the gold plate.

(c) **Expunge** means to punch out with some sharp instrument, so as to show that the words are no longer part of the writing. Obscene remarks of a member in the Parliament have been *expunged* from the parliamentary records by the order of the Speaker.

(d) **Obliterate** means to remove something for ever as if it had never been before. It is feared that in the next world war the whole of the human race will be *obliterated* from the face of the earth.

(e) **Erase** means the same as efface. Please *erase* these pencil marks by means of a piece of rubber.

118. Candid, fair, ingenuous, artless, unsophisticated, sincere.

(a) **Candid** means true to real facts and just to all parties. He gave a *candid* statement of the happening.

(b) **Fair** is applied to conduct, but candid is not. I believe in *fair* field and no favour. I expect a *fair* treatment from him.

(c) **Ingenuous** means frank and implies a total want of deceit. Everybody admired his *ingenuous* statement.

(d) **Artless** means simple, guileless. I like the *artless* ways of children.

(e) **Unsophisticated** expresses the goodness which comes from want of the knowledge or thought of evil. The village folk are *unsophisticated* in their behaviour.

(f) **Sincere** applies to the feelings as being all that one's words would imply. I believe in what he has said because he is a *sincere* man.

119. Care, caution, precaution, circumspection, concern, solicitude, wariness.

(a) **Care.** A state of oppressive anxiety. A man rides an unruly horse with *care.*

(b) **Caution** is shown in not doing. His *caution* kept him from riding that unruly horse.

(c) **Precaution** means prudence as against danger. As a *precaution* he looked to the saddle, bridle, etc, before riding the horse.

(d) **Circumspection** means watchful observation and calculation, but without the timidity implied in caution. His *circumspection* revented him from taking that dangerous step.

(e) **Concern** means a serious interest milder than anxiety. During my child's illness the doctor showed great *concern.*

(f) **Solicitude** involves especially the element of personal concern for another not expressed in anxiety, and of hopefulness implied in care. I am grateful to you for your kind *solicitude* in my illness.

(g) **Wariness** means careful watchfulness. A man who is not influenced by caution to keep out of danger may display great *wariness* in the midst of it.

120. Catastrophe, misfortune, calamity, disaster, mischance, mishap.

(a) **Catastrophe** means cataclysm or some great convulsion or momentous event that may or may not be cause of misery to man. It has been held by many geologists that numerous *catastrophes* antedated the existence of man.

(b) **Misfortune** suggests less of suddenness and violence than calamity or disaster, and is especially applied to that which is lingering or enduring in its effect. During his old age he suffered from the *misfortunes* of poverty and ill-health.

(c) **Calamity** means some sudden, unforeseen misfortune. The sudden death of his father came as a terrible *calamity* on the whole family.

(d) **Disaster** means a crushing misfortune. Failure in his business proved a *disaster* for him.

(e) **Mischance** means bad luck. By *mischance* I could not meet my friend at the railway station.

(f) **Mishap** means a trivial accident. In the tea-party a *mishap* occurred, a number of tea-cups were broken during service.

121. Catch, clutch, grasp, grip, snatch.

(a) **Catch** means to come up with or take possession of something departing, fugitive, or illusive. He *caught* the flying ball in his hands.

(b) **Clutch** means to hold with a swift, tenacious movement of the fingers. The policeman *clutched* at the throat of the murderer.

(c) **Grasp** means to hold with a firm closure of the whole hand. As soon as the child saw the beautiful toy, he *grasped* it impatiently.

(d) **Grip** means to hold with the strongest muscular closure of the whole hand possible to exert. Please *grip* the neck of this bottle tightly.

(e) **Snatch** means to hold with a quick, sudden, and usually a surprising motion. He *snatched* the ball from my hands.

122. Celebrate, Commemorate.

(a) **Celebrate** means to make some demonstration of respect or rejoicing because of or in memory of it, or to perform such public rites and ceremonies as it properly demands. The Republic Day is *celebrated* on 14th August with great pomp and show.

(b) **Comemmorate** means to celebrate by any solemn and thoughtful service. The whole of Pakistan *comemmorates* the death anniversary of Quaid-i-Azam.

123. Centre, middle, midst.

(a) **Centre** is a point equally distant from every point of the circumference of a circle or from the opposite boundaries on each axis of a parallelogram. He was standing exactly at the *centre* of the room.

(b) **Middle** is more general and less definite than centre. The centre is a point, the middle may be a line or a space. The temple stood in the *middle* of the forest.

(c) **Midst** implies a group of multitude of surrounding objects. He did not feel nervous in the *midst* of his enemies.

124. Chagrin, disappointment, shame, mortification, humiliation.

(a) **Chagrin** means distress or vexation caused by failure or wounded pride. It unites disappointment with some degree of humiliation. Needless failure in his business brought him *chagrin.*

(b) **Disappointment** means frustration. His son's failure in the examination brought him *disappointment.*

(c) **Shame** involves the consciousness of fault, guilt or impropriety. The exposure of his deceitful designs brought him *shame.*

(d) **Mortification** means the state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment. The consciousness that he had displayed his utter ignorance before his friends caused him *mortification.*

(e) **Humiliation** means the same as mortification. On account of the misconduct of his son he suffered great *humiliation.*

125. **Change, alter, exchange, transmute, transform, transfigure, metamorphose, vary, commute, convert, modify.**

(a) **Change** means to make a thing other than it has been. He has recently *changed* his name.

(b) **Alter** means to change partially. I have given my coat to the tailor to *alter* it.

(c) **Exchange** means to put or take something else in its place. The *exchanged* horse.

(d) **Transmute** means to change the qualities while the substance remains the same. It is impossible to *transmute* baser metals into gold.

(e) **Transform** means to change form or appearance, with or without deeper and more essential change. After purchasing the bungalow I have completely *transformed* it.

(f) **Transfigure** is to change in an exalted and glorified spiritual way. Prayer to God *transfigures* human personality.

(g) **Metamorphose** means to make some remarkable change. The caterpillar *metamorphoses* into a butterfly. The solid rocks *metamorphose* into sand.

(h) **Vary** means to change from time to time, often capriciously. The rates of vegetables *vary* from place to place.

(i) **Commute** means to put something easier, lighter, milder in place of that which is commuted. The President has *commuted* his death sentence to imprisonment for life. The daily fares on a railway can be *commuted* to a monthly payment.

(j) **Convert** means to turn about and signified change in form, character, use, etc. In the factory, iron is *converted* into steel. At this happy news his grief was *converted* into joy.

(k) **Modify** means to change something by some limitation. In the light of criticism, you please *modify* your statement.

126. Revolution, variation, vicissitude, transition, innovation.

(a) **Revolution** is specifically and most commonly a change of government. Recently there has been a *revolution* in Pakistan.

(b) **Variation** means a partial change in form, qualities, position, or action. During this month there have been great *variations* in the weather.

(c) **Vicissitude** means sharp, sudden, violent, change. In Pakistan, there have occurred many *vicissitudes* in the political field. In this life sometimes we have to face *vicissitudes* of circumstances.

(d) **Transition** means a change by passing from one place or state to another, especially in a natural, regular or orderly way. In the industrial

field Pakistan is now passing through a period of *transition.*

(e) **Innovation** means a change that breaks in upon an established order or custom. Under the new regime in Pakistan many *innovations* have been introduced in the administration of the country.

127. Character, reputation, record, repute, nature, constitution.

(a) **Character** means the combination of qualities distinguishing a person, it includes both natural and acquired traits. He is a man of high *character.*

(b) **Reputation** is what a person is thought to be. Though he is a man of high character, he does not enjoy good *reputation* on account of his rude behaviour.

(c) **Record** mean the total of a person's known action or inaction. His *record* as an administrator is not good.

(d) **Repute** is somewhat formal word, with the same general sense as reputation. As a statesman Mr. Liaquat Ali enjoys great *repute* in the world.

(e) **Nature** includes all the original endowments or propensities of a person. He is a man of kindly *nature.*

(f) **Constitution** means physical or mental qualities. He is a man of weak *constitution.*

128. Charming, bewitching, delightful, enchanting, enrapturing, entrancing, fascinating.

(a) **Charming** is that which has the power to win others as if by a magic spell. She cast a spell on the audience by her *charming* voice.

(b) **Bewitching** means the same as charming. She has *bewitching* eyes.

(c) **Delightful**. Whereas charming applies only to what is external to oneself, delightful may apply to personal experience or emotion as well. Thus we speak of a charming manner, or a charming dress, but of delightful anticipation. Witnessing the show of "Holiday on Ice" was a *delightful* experience.

(d) **Enchanting** represents the influence as not only supernatural but irresistible and delightful. The hymns of the Vedas, when sung by an adept musician, are simply *enchanting*.

(e) **Enrapturing** means the same as enchanting. We listened to the *enrapturing* music of some top-ranking musicians in the country.

(f) **Entrancing** means the same as enrapturing or enchanting. The sound of the nightingale is simply *entrancing*.

(g) **Fascinating**. That which is fascinating may win without delighting, as a serpent its prey. The *fascinating* beauty of Cleopatra proved to be the ruin of Antony.

129. **Chasten, castigate, chastise, punish.**

(a) **Chasten** means to discipline by affliction, it is wholly corrective and merciful in intent and result. Parents sometimes have to *chasten* their children.

(b) **Castigate** implies corporal punishment. The mischievous student was *castigated* by the teacher.

(c) **Chastise** means to punish especially with the rod or whip. The miscreants were *chastised* by the police.

(d) **Punish** is distinctly retributive in sense, it means to inflict pain, restraint or other penalty for a fault

or crime. We will be *punished* for our sins. The criminal was *punished* by the court.

130. **Choose, select, prefer, elect, cull, pick.**

(a) **Choose** means to make a choice. Please *choose* one of these flowers.

(b) **Select** implies a careful consideration of the reason for choice. Please *select* the book you like best.

(c) **Prefer** indicates a state of desire and approval, choose, an act of will. Prudence or generosity may lead one to choose what one does not *prefer*. Among objects so nearly alike that we have no reason to *prefer* any one to another, we may simply choose the nearest, but we could not be said to select it.

(d) **Elect** is popularly confined to the political sense. A free people *elect* their own rulers.

(e) **Cull** means to collect, as well as to select. In the garden we *cull* the choicest flowers.

(f) **Pick** means to choose for special fitness. The commander *picked* one hundred soldiers for the initial attack.

131. **Clear, transparent, lucid, limpid, plain, perspicuous.**

(a) **Clear** means free from anything that dims or darkens. Today the weather is very *clear*.

(b) **Transparent** means admitting the passage of light. We speak of a stream as clear when we think of the water itself, as *transparent* with reference to the ease with which we see the pebbles at the bottom.

(c) **Lucid** refers to shining clearness, as of crystal. Addison's style is very *lucid*.

(d) **Limpid** refers to a liquid clearness. We passed through a *limpid* stream. He writes in a *limpid* style.

(e) **Plain** is that which is level to the thought so that one goes straight on without difficulty or hinderance. He writes in a *plain* language.

(f) **Perspicuous** is often equivalent to plain, but plain never wholly loses the meaning of unadorned, so that we can say the style is *perspicuous* even if highly ornate, when we could not call it at once ornate and plain.

132. Collision, impact, concussion.

(a) **Collision** is the result of motion or action and is sudden and momentary. There was *collision* between two trains running opposite to each other.

(b) **Impact** is the blow given by the striking body. The *impact* of the bullet on the wall was terrific.

(c) **Concussion** is often by transmitted force rather than by direct impact. An explosion of dynamite shatters neighbouring windows by *concussion*.

133. Company, assemblage, crowd, assembly, body, congregation, gathering.

(a) **Company** is used to include any association of those united permanently or temporarily, for business, pleasure, festivity, travel, etc, or by sorrow, misfortune, or wrong. It implies more unity of feeling and purpose than crowd. All living creatures prefer to live in *company*.

(c) **Assemblage** may be of persons or objects in an unorganised manner. The police is preventing *assemblage* of persons before the istrict courts. There is an *assemblage* of all sorts of articles in his shop.

(c) **Crowd** means an unorganised group. There was a huge *crowd* of people at the railway platform.

(d) **Assembly** is always of persons. The elected membeıs of the District Board met in an *assembly*.

(e) **Body** is used of a number of persons so organised and unified that they can be thought of as one whole. All the students of the college met the principal in a *body*.

(f) **Congregation** is almost exclusively religious. The preacher addressed the *congregation* in the church.

(g) **Gathering** refers to a coming together, commonly of numbers from far and near. There was a *gathering* of all the primary school teachers of the district in the district headquarters.

134. **Competent, qualified, able, capable.**

(a) **Competent** is one who has all the natural powers, physical or mental, to meet the demands of a situation, or work, the word is widely used of ability to meet all requirements, natural, legal, or others. He has a *competent* knowledge of his subject. He is very *competent* doctor. This court is not *campetent* to try this case.

(b) **Qualified** refers to acquired abilities. A *qualified* teacher may be no longer competent by reason of ill-health.

(d) **Able and Capable** suggest general ability and reserved power, able being the higher word of the two. An *able* man will do something well in any position. A *capable* man will come up to any ordinary demand.

135. **Competition, emulation, rivalry.**

(a) **Competition** means contention of two or more for the same object or for superiority. There is a lot of *competition* in business these days.

(b) **mulation** regards the abstract, competition the concrete. Among the students there should be *emulation* for hard work.

(c) **Rivalry** is the same in essential meaning with competition, but differs in the nature of the objects contested for. We speak of competition in business, emulation in scholarship, rivalry in love, politics, etc. Competition may be friendly, *rivarly* is commonly hostile.

136. Complex, compound, composite, heterogeneous, conglomerate, involved, tangled, or entangled, intricate, abstruse.

(a) **Complex** is that which is made up of a number of connected parts. He is a man of very *complex* character.

(b) **Compound** is that in which the parts are not merely connected, but combined into a single substance. Water is a *compound* of hydrogen and oxygen.

(c) **Composite** is that in which the different parts have less of unity than in that which is complex or compound, and maintain their distinct individuality. These different types of houses in one line form a *composite* block.

(d) **Heterogeneous** is that in which unlike parts or particles are intermingled, often without apparent order or plan. The population of Bombay is *heterogeneous* in character.

(e) **Conglomerate** is said of a confused mingling of masses lumps of various substances. A general merchant's shop contains a *conglomerate* of articles.

(f) **Involved** are those things which are rolled together so as not to be easily separated, either in thought or in fact. He is in the habit of using *involved* sentences.

(g) **Tangled or entangled** are those which hold and draw upon one another in a confusing and obstructive way. It is difficult to pass through the *tangled* mass of bushes.

(i) **Intricate,** means difficult to follow or understand. We are faced with an *intricate* problem.

(j) **Abstruse** is that which is remote from usual course of thought. It is difficult to follow his *abstruse* statement.

137. Condemn, convict, denounce.

(a) **Condemn** means to pass judicial sentence or render judgment or decision against. The court *condemned* the culprit.

(b) **Convict** means to find guilty after a judicial trial. A person is *convicted* when his guilt is made clearly manifest in legal usage one is said to be *convicted* only by the verdict of a jury.

(c) **Denounce** means to make public or official declaration against, especially in a violent and threatening manner. The foreign policy of the government was *denounced* by the members of the Opposition.

138. Confess, acknowledge, own, admit, concede.

(a) **Confess** is used in the sense of making known to others one's own error or fault. The murderer *confessed* his crime before the court.

(b) **Acknowledge** may be used as a milder word in the same sense as confess, but is more freely used of matters not involving error of fault. He *acknowledged* his signature on the cheque.

(c) **Own** commonly indicates a somewhat reluctant acknowledgement. After great discussion he was made to *own* his fault in this matter.

(d) & (e) **Admit** and **concede,** have a similar suggestion of reluctance or of possible objection. At last he *admitted* his mistake. It was after great hesitation that he *conceded* my claim to this property.

139. Confirm, corroborate, establish, ratify, sustain.

(a) **Confirm** means to add firmness or give stability. His appointment has been *confirmed* by higher authorities.

(b) **Corroborate** means to strengthen. His testimony has been *corroborated* by circumstances.

(c) **Establish** means to prove thoroughly. His innocence in this matter has been *established*.

(d) **Ratify** means to give official sanction. The Indian Parliament has *ratified* the agreement arrived at between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan.

(e) **Sustain** means to support. The High Court has *sustained* the decision of the Lower Court.

140. Conquer, defeat, subject, subjugate, subdue, rout.

(a) **Conquer** means to overcome by force or fighting. A country is *conquered* when its armies are totally defeated and its territory is occupied by enemy.

(b) **Defeat** means to forcibly drive back. At the battle of Waterloo the French forces were *defeated*.

(c) **Subject** means to put under various disabilities. The conquered nation is *subjected* to all sorts of humiliation by the conquering nation.

(d) **Subjugate** means to hold helplessly under military control. In the World War II Germany *subjugated* many European countries.

(e) **Subdue** means to put an end to all resistance. At last Germany was *subdued* by the Allies.

(f) **Rout** means to convert into a mob of fugitive. At the first battle of Tarai Prithvi Raj completely *routed* the army of Muhammad Ghori.

141. **Confer, Consult.**

(a) **Confer** suggests the interchange of counsel, advice or information. He is *conferring* with his associates.

(b) **Consult** indicates almost exclusively the receiving of it. I have *consulted* my physician about this disease.

142. **Contagious, infectious.**

(a) **Contagious** applies to those diseases that are transmitted by contact with the diseased person, either directly or by touch or indirectly by the use of the same articles, by breath, etc. Smallpox is *contagious* disease.

(b) **Infectious** applies to those diseases which are produced by no known or definable influence of one person upon another but by common climatic, or other wide-spread conditions believed to be chiefly instrumental. Cholera is an *infectious* disease.

143. **Continual, continuous, ceaseless, constant.**

(a) **Continual** is that which often stops, but as regularly begins again. There has been *continual* rain for the last one week.

(b) **Continuous** describes that which is absolutely without pause or break. There has been *continuous* rain for the last two hours.

(c) **Ceaseless** means unending, perpetual. In nature there is a *ceaseless* struggle for existence.

(d) **Constant** is sometimes used in the sense of continual, but its chief reference is to steadiness, as of purpose, sentiment or movement. He is *constant* in his devotion to duty.

144. **Contract, covenant, compact, stipulation.**

(a) **Contract** is an agreement in which consideration or compensation is essential. He has entered into a *contract* with a publishing firm for writing a book.

(b) **Covenant** is a written contract under seal. If you break this *covenant*, legal action will be taken against you.

(c) **Compact** is essentially the same as contract, but is applied to international agreements, treaties. Russia has entered into an air *compact* with India.

(d) **Stipulation** is a single item in an agreement or contract. What is the first *stipulation* in the contract?

145. Contradictory, contrary.

(a) **Contradictory** are those things which mutually exclude each other, so that both cannot exist in the same object at the same time. Life and death are *contradictory*.

(b) **Contrary** are those things when the highest degree of both cannot exist in the same object at the same time, but where a middle term is possible, partaking of the qualities of both. Wisdom and folly are *contrary* to each other.

146. Compare, contrast, differentiate.

(a) **Compare** means to place together in order to show likeness or unlikeness. I am *comparing* these two pictures.

(b) **Contrast** means to set in opposition in order to show unlikeness. I am *contrasting* the climate of Europe with that of Asiatic countries.

(c) **Differentiate** means to note the difference exactly and point by point. Please *differentiate* between novel and drama.

147. Conversation, talk, discourse.

(a) **Conversation** is an interchange of ideas with some other person or persons. I had a long *conversation* with him about some personal affairs.

(b) **Talk** may be wholly one-side. He gave us a *talk* on India's foreign policy. Talk may also denote the mere utterance of words with little thought, thus we say idle *talk*, mpty *talk*, rather than idel or empty conversation.

(c) **Discourse** is applied chiefly to public addresses. I listened to his *discourse* on Pakistan's Second Five Year Plan in the college hall.

148. Convert, proselyte, neophyte.

(a) **Convert** is a person who has come to one faith from a different belief or unbelief. Many low-caste Hindus have become *converts* to Buddhism

(b) **Proselyte** is one who has been led to accept a religious system, whether with or without true faith.

(c) **Neophyte** is a new convert, not yet fully indoctrinated, or not admitted to full privileges.

149. Criminal, illegal, unlawful, felonious, flagitious, vicious, iniquitous.

(a) **Criminal** pertains to offences against public law. Theft is a *criminal* act.

(b) & (c) **Illegal or unlawful** are those offences which are against private rights. His arrest by the police has been considered *illegal* by the magistrate. (Every criminal act is illegal or unlawful, but illegal or unlawful acts may not be always criminal. All acts punishable by fine or imprisonment or both are criminal in view of law).

(d) **Felonious** act is a criminal act punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary (a prison in which convicts are held at hard labour for punishment or reformation). Forgery is a *felonious* act.

(e) **Flagitious** crime is one that brings public odium. Betrayal of one's country is a *flagitious* crime.

(f) **Vicious** means wicked or depraved. *Vicious* acts are not necessarily criminal, or even illegal. He has got into the *vicious* habit of drinking.

(g) **Iniquitous** is that which is contrary to equity. The father made an *iniquitous* distribution of his property among his sons.

150. Daily, Dieurnal.

(a) **Daily** and **Dieurnal** both mean occurring, appearing or pertaining, to every day—Daily is not, however, held strictly to this use, e.g., a physician makes *daily* visits if he calls at sometime within each period of twenty-four hours. *Dieurnal* is more exact in all its uses, e.g. A *dieurnal* flower opens or blooms only in daylight, a *dieurnal* bird or animal flies or ranges only by day, in contradistinction to nocturnal flowers, birds etc. A *dieurnal* motion exactly fills an astronomical day or the time of one rotation of a planet on its axis, while a daily motion is much less definite.

151. Danger, peril, jeopardy, insecurity.

(a) **Danger** is exposure to possible evil. If you walk at night along a lonely path, you are in *danger* of being robbed.

(b) **Peril** is exposure to imminent and sharply threatening evil. During the terrible storm in the sea the captain faced the *peril* of shipwreck.

(c) **Jeopardy** involves, like risk, more of the element of chance or uncertainty. Being accused of murder he has been put in *jeopardy* of life.

(d) **Insecurity** is a feeble word, but exceedingly broad, applying to the placing of a dish, or the possibilities of a life, a fortune, or a government. In the tribal areas there is an *insecurity* of life and property.

152. Dark, black, obscure, dusky, dim, opaque, murky.

(a) **Dark** is that which is absolutely destitute of light. In olden days political prisoners were put in *dark* dungeons.

(b) **Black** is that which is absolutely destitute of colour. When you heat sugar, it turns *black*.

(c) **Obscure,** shadowy or shady is that from which the light is more or less cut off. The dog was sitting in an *obscure* corner of the room.

(d) **Dusky** is applied to objects which appear as if viewed in a fading light. At sunset the sky becomes *dusky*.

(e) **Dim** refers to imperfection of outline from distance. On account of fog the peaks of the mountain had become *dim*.

(f) **Opaque** objects are impervious to light, i.e., through which light cannot pass. Moon is an *opaque* body.

(g) **Murky** is that which is at once dark, obscure and gloomy. On account of the dust storm the sky became *murky*.

153. Decay, putrefy, decompose, rot.

(a) **Decay** means to spoil, it is used of either animal or vegetable substances. For lack of proper supervision vegetables and meat are *decaying* in the store.

(b) **Putrefy** is used exclusively of animal matter in a state of decomposition. The body of a dead dog is *putrefying* on the road side.

(c) **Decompose** implies that the change is complete, whereas decay may denote only a partial result. The body of the drowned man was so *decomposed* in water, that it was impossible to recognise it.

(d) **Rot** is a stronger and more direct word than decay. Wheat is scarce in the market, because it is *rotting* in the cells of hoarders. Why *rot* inside come out with the Quran and militate.

154. Deception, deceit, guile, falsehood, duplicity, dissimulation, finesse.

(a) **Deception** means the act of deceiving. His *deception* of his friend has made him very unpopular.

(b) **Deceit** is especially applied to habit. In spite of his having been punished a number of times, he cannot give up his *deceit*.

(c) **Guile** applies to the disposition out of which deceit and deception grow, and also to their actual practice. Please be careful of the *guiles* of this wicked man.

(d) **Falsehood or lie** is the uttering of what one knows to be false with intent to deceive. It was discovered later on that whatever the servant had told me was *falsehood*.

(e) **Duplicity** is the habitual speaking or acting with intent to appear to mean what one does not. On account of his *duplicity* he has lost all his friends.

(f) **Dissimulation** is rather a concealing of what is than a pretence of what is. He has all the time been practising *dissimulation*, and never telling the truth.

(g) **Finesse** is simply an adroit and delicate management of a matter for one's own side, not necessarily involving deceit. In the game of cards he is famous for his *finesse*.

155. Defer, respect.

(a) **Defer** means to submit to recognised superiors in position, ability or attainment, *respect* means to esteem, to hold sacred. A military officer must *defer*

to the views or authority of a superior whom he may not personally respect. A discoverer sure of his facts may not *defer* to the incredulity of those whom on other grounds he respects most highly.

156. Definition, description, explanation, exposition, interpretation, commentary, comment.

(a) **Definition** is the act of stating or showing what a thing means. It is formal and exact and must include all that belongs to the object defined and exclude all that does not. What is the *definition* of literatures.

(b) **Description** is pictorial and it may include only some general features. In his poem he has given a vivid *description* of the Taj.

(c) **Explanation** is general and it may simply throw light upon some point of special difficulty. In this book the author has given *explanation* of the difficult verses of Gita.

(d) **Exposition** explains a subject in detail. This book contains a fine *exposition* of Muslim philosophy.

(e) **Interpretation** may translate from other languages, or give the plain meaning of difficult passages, or render the thought and emotion of worthy literature by adequate written or oral expression. In this book you will find a novel *interpretation* of the Gita.

(f) **Commentary** is a combination of definition, explanation, exposition and interpretation, which may also include description. The Late Balgangadhar Tilak wrote a fine *commentary* of the Gita.

(g) **Comment** is upon a single passage. His *comment* on the obscure stanza of this poem is revealing.

157. Delegate, legate, deputy, representative.

(a) **Delegate** is a person appointed and sent by another, with power to transact business on his behalf. The

Pakistan Government has sent two *delegates* to the World Health Conference to be held at Geneva.

(b) **Legate** is an eccelesiastical officer representing the Pope. The Papal *legate* has arrived in India.

(c) **Representative** is one who is chosen by the people or the government, but he is less closely bound by instructions than a delegate. Pakistan has a permanent representative at the U.N.O.

(d) **Deputy** can be applied to a representative of a single officer. Mr. Eisenhower has sent his *deputy* to the Midle East to make a report on the situation prevailing there.

158. Deliberate, consult, consider, meditate.

(a) **Deliberate** means to weigh in the mind. Though it can be applied to a single individual, it is also the word for a great number. The Parliament is *deliberating* on the problem of defence.

(b) **Consult** is ordinarily limited to a few. Deliberating always carries the idea of slowness, a consultation may be hasty. The Pakistani Ambassador to the U.S.A. has arrived in Rawalpindi to *consult* the government about some important matters.

(c) **Consider** means to weigh in the mind with a view to action. The Parliament is *considering* the problem of food in the country.

(d) **Meditate** means to think continuously, it may be purposeless. When I went to his house in the morning, I found him *meditating*.

159. Delicious, luscious, savoury.

(a) **Delicious** means extremely pleasant. Mango is a *delicious* fruit.

(b) **Luscious** has a kindred but more fulsome meaning than delicious, inclining toward a cloying excess of

sweetness or richness. On seeing the *luscious* grapes his mouth began to water.

(c) **Savoury** is applied chiefly to cooked food made palatable by spices and condiments. The food served in the hotel is very *savoury*.

160. Delightful, agreeable, acceptable, satisfying, welcome.

(a) **Delightful** is applied to the higher gratification of senses. Yesterday I listened to a *delightful* music.

(b) **Agreeable** refers to whatever gives a mild degree of pleasure. This scent gives an *agreeable* perfume.

(c) **Acceptable** indicates a thing worthy of acceptance. This officer is not *acceptable* to me.

(d) **Satisfying** denotes anything that is received with acquiescence. The food served in the hotel is quite *satisfying*.

(e) **Welcome** is that which is received with heartiness. I have received *welcome* tidings from my brother.

161. Delusion, illusion, hallucination.

(a) **Delusion** is a mistaken conviction, it always involves some mental error. Your belief that your friends will help you in difficulties is a mere *delusion*.

(b) **Illusion** is a mistaken perception or inference, it may be wholly of the senses. He did not see any ghost, it was a mere *illusion*.

(c) **Hallucination** is a false image or belief which has nothing, outside of the disordered mind, to suggest it. In his fits of madness he sees *hallucinations*.

162. Demand, require, request.

(a) **Demand** is a determined and often an arrogant, word, one may rightfully demand what is his own or his due, when it is withheld or denied, or one

may wrongfully demand that to which one has no claim but power. The highwayman *demanded* money from the travellers.

(b) **Require** is less arrogant and obtrusive than demand but is very strenuous. The court *requires* the attendance of the witness.

(c) **Request** is milder than demand or require. A creditor may demand or require payment, a friend *requests* a favour.

163. Demolish, raze, destroy, ruin.

(a) **Demolish** means to reduce a structure to a shapeless mass. Many buildings of London were *demolished* by bombardment during the Second World War.

(b) **Raze** means to make level with the ground. By the order of the District Magistrate all unauthorised structures in the city have been *razed.*

(c) **Destroy.** A building is destroyed when its structural unity is gone, whether or not its component parts remain. A number of buildings have been *destroyed* by fire.

(d) **Ruin** means to become unfit for human habitation by violence and neglect. Many historical buildings have been *ruined* for lack of proper care.

164. Evidence, proof.

(a) **Evidence** is that which tends to show a thing to be true.

(b) **Proof** in the strict sense is complete, irresistible evidence. There was much evidence against the accused, but not amounting to *proof* of guilt.

165. Design, plan, intention, purpose.

(a) **Design** refers to the adaptation of means to an end, the correspondence and co-ordination of parts, or of separate acts to produce a result.

(b) **Plan** relates to details of form, structure and action in themselves. He formed a *plan* to entrap his enemy into his power, with the design of then killing him. The Commander made the *plan* for a series of sharp attacks, with the design of thus surprising and overpowering the enemy.

(c) **Intention** denotes a straining, stretching forth toward an object, it contemplates the possibility of failure. I have the *intention* of going to Karachi to witness the Republic Day celebrations.

(d) **Purpose** denotes the placing of an object before oneself, it looks to assured success. The *purpose* of Mahatma Gaadhi's non-violent movement was to win independence for India.

166. Desire, inclination, wis hankering, craving, longing.

(a) **Desire** is for an object near at hand, or near in thought and viewed as attainable. He has a great *desire* of going abroad for higher studies.

(b) **Wish** may be for what is remote or uncertain, or even for what is recognised as impossible. I *wish* I were a millionaire ?

(c) **Inclination** is a quiet, or even a vague or unconscious tendency. Even when we speak of strong or decided inclination we do not express the intensity of desire. When he grew up he showed an *inclination* to become a sailor.

(d) **Hankering** is the result of a fitful and capricious appetite. In his youth he had a *hankering* after foreign travels.

(e) **Craving** may be the imperious and reasonable demand of the whole nature. He has got a *craving* for wealth.

(f) **Longing** is a reaching our with deep and persistent demand for that which is viewed as now distant but

at some time attainable. The captive had a *longing* for release.

167. Discouragement, hopelessness, despair, despondency, desperation.

(a) **Discouragement** is the result of so much repulse or failure as wears out courage. On account of his failure in the examination he has met with great *discouragement*.

(b) **Hopelessness.** Discouragement too frequent and long continued may produce a settled *hopelessness*. *Hopelessness* is negative, and may result from simple apathy. On account of his repeated failures in the examination he has developed an attitude of *hopelessness*.

(c) **Despair** is the utter abandonment of hope. The breaking up of the negotiations between Russia and the U.S.A. regarding disarmament has caused great *despair* in the world.

(d) **Despondency** is an incapacity for the present exercise of hope. In spite of encouragement given by his friends, he cannot overcome his *despondency* caused by the heavy losses he has suffered in business.

(e) **Desperation** is enraged despair, vigorous in action, reckless of consequence. When the dacoit found himself surrounded by the police, he began to fire indiscriminately in *desperation*.

168. Decision, determination, resolve, resolution.

(a) **Decision** is literally a cutting off, or cutting short, of debate or questioning. After hearing the arguments from both sides, the judge gave the *decision*.

(b) **Determination** is a setting of the limits within which one must act. He has made a *determination* to get first devision in the examination.

(c) **Resolve** always refers to a single act. The government has made a *resolve* to put an end to untouchability.

(d) **Resolution** may have the same meaning, or it may refer to the habit of mind which readily forms and adheres to a resolve. He is a man of firm *resolution.*

(Note :—Decision and determination especially mark the beginning of action, resolution holds out to the end).

169. Dexterity, adroitness, aptitude, skill.

(a) **Dexterity** conveys the idea of doing, accomplishing something readily and well, without reference to any action of others. This workman shows great *dexterity* in the use of tools.

(b) **Adroitness** carries more of the idea of eluding, parrying, or checking some hostile movements, or taking advantage of another in controversy. He shows great *adroitness* in debates.

(c) **Aptitude** is a natural readiness, which by practice may be developed into dexterity. This boy has great *aptitude* for painting.

(d) **Skill** is more exact to line, rule, and method than dexterity. Dexterity cannot be communicated, skill to a very great extent can be imparted. One great advantage of the caste system was that a man belonging to certain trade could impart his *skill* to his son.

170. Diction, expression, phrase and phraseology, wording, verbiage, style.

(a) **Diction** means strictly the choice and use of words with no special reference to thought. Wordsworth advocated simple and natural *diction* in poetry.

(b) **Expression** regards the words simply as the vehicle of the thought. He has given a beautiful *expression* to his thought. His *expression* is wonderful.

(c & d) **Phrase and phraseology** apply to words or combination of words which are somewhat technical. To deceive an enemy by disguise is called 'camouflage' in military *phraseology.*

(e) **Wording** is limited, whereas diction is general. What is the *wording* of this resolution.

(f) **Verbiage** is wordiness. Some authors indulge in more *verbiage* without conveying any sense.

(g) **Style** includes diction, expression etc. in short all that makes up the clothing of thought in words. Every great writer has his own peculiar *style.*

171. **Difference, discrimination, distinction, disparity, dissimilarity, discrepancy, diversity, variation.**

(a) **Difference** is in the things compared. There is not much *difference* between these two paintings.

(b) **Discrimination** is in our judgment of them. Only a man with *discrimination* can find out the difference between these two paintings.

(c) **Distinction** is in our definition or description or mental image of them. A blind man cannot make any distinction in colours. Careful discrimination of real differences results in clear *distinctions.*

(d) **Disparity** is stronger than inequality, implying that one thing falls far below another. There is a great *disparity* of our achievements when compared with our ideals.

(e) **Dissimilarity** is between things sharply contrasted, there may be a difference between those most alike. There is a great *dissimilarity* between the political ideologies of Russia and the U.S.A.

(f) **Discrepancy** is in accounts that fail to balance. The Inspector has found some *discrepancy* in the accounts of the bank.

(g) **Diversity** involves more than two objects. There is great diversity in the languages spoken in India.

(h) **Variation** is a difference in the condition of the action of the same object at different times. There have been no *variations* in the weather during the last week.

172. Difficult, arduous, hard, laborious, toilsome, onerous.

(a) **Difficult** is that which involves skill, sagacity or address, with or without a considerable expenditure of physical force. This geometrical problem is *difficult* to solve. This mountain is *difficult* to ascend.

(b) **Arduous** applies to that which involves great and sustained exertion. It is always active. Great learing can only be won by *arduous* toil.

(c) **Hard** is that which involves tax and strain whether of physical or mental powers. Unlike arduous which is always active, hard may be active or passive, a thing may be hard to do or hard to bear; It is *hard* to bear the pangs of poverty. It is *hard* to get first class in the examination.

(d) **Laborious** is that which requires the steady application of labour or toil till accomplished. Embroidery is a *laborious* task.

(e) **Toilsome** means the same as laborious, but it is the stronger word. The writing of a book is a *toilsome* task.

(f) **Onerous** is that which is mentally burdensome or oppressive. Canvassing for votes is *oneorus* work.

173. Direction, way, bearing, course.

(a) **Direction** is the line of motion or of vision towards it, or the line in which the object is moving, considered from one's own standpoint. I saw them coming from opposite *directions.*

(b) **Way** means literally the road or the path, it comes naturally to mean the direction of the road or path. Which *way* are you going to the Railway station.

(c) **Bearing** is the direction with reference to another object or to the point. In the jungle the travellers lost their *bearing.*

(d) **Course** is the direction of a moving object. The *courses* of the planets are fixed.

174. Find, discover, detect, invent.

(a) **Find** is the most general word for every means of coming to know that what was not before certainly known. At last he *found* the book in the drawer of the table.

(b) **Discover** is used in the case which has existed but has not been known to us. Columbus *discovered* America. It is used in the good as well as bad sense. Real merit is sure to be *discovered.*

(c) **Detect** is used almost without exception of what is evil. He was *detected* in a fraud. In scientific language detect is used of delicate indications that appear in course of careful watching. By this instrument even a slight fluttering of the pulse can be *detected.*

(d) **Invent** is used in the case of combination or arrangements not before in use. The man who *invented* the bicycle is the greatest benefactor of the common man.

175. Disease, disorder and affection, sickness and illness, ailments, indisposition, complaint, infirmity.

(a) **Disease** is the general term for deviation from health, in a more limited sense it denotes some definite morbid condition. Doctors have not been able to diagnose the *disease* he is suffering from.

(b) **Disorder** and **affection** are rather partial and limited. He is suffering from nervous affection. This medicine is good for digestive *disorders.*

(c) **Sickness and illness.** Although sickness was generally used in English speech and literature, till the close of the eighteenth century, for every form of physical disorder, there is now a tendency to restrict the word sickness to nausea, and to hold illness as the proper word in general sickness. During pregnancy women generally suffer from *sickness.* Due to *illness* he has not been attending the office for the last week.

(d) **Ailments** means trilling disorders. For such *ailments* as cough and cold you need not go to the doctor.

(e) **Indisposition** means slight disorder. Due to *indisposition* he got up late in the morning.

(f) **Complaint** is a popular term, which may be applied to any degree of ill health, slight or severe. It is the duty of the doctor in the hospital to look to the *complaints* of the patients.

(g) **Infirmity** denotes a chronic or lingering weakness or disability, as blindness or lameness Blindness is the worst *infirmity* a man can suffer from.

176. Displace, misplace.

(a) **Displace** means to move an object out of the place it has occupied. Please do not *displace* the chairs of this room.

(b) **Misplace** means to put an object into a place where it should not be. I have *misplaced* my pen.

177. Do, discharge, commit, perpetrate, perform.

(a) **Do** is a comprehensive word which includes the whole list. We may say of the least items of daily work. It is *done*, and of the grandest human achievement '*well done*'.

(b) **Discharge** is to do what is given in charge, expected or required. One should *discharge* one's duties faithfully.

(c) **Commit** as applied to actions, is used only of those that are bad, whether grave or trivial. A murder has been *committed* in the city. He *committed* an obvious mistake.

(d) **Perpetrate** is used chiefly of aggravated crime somewhat humorously, of blunders. Who has *perpetrated* this outrage ?

(e) **Perform** is used generally in a good sense. He has *performed* his work honestly.

178. Docile, tractable, pliant, compliant.

(a) **Docile** is one who is easily taught. The students in my class are very *docile*

(b) **Tractable** is one who is easily led. Though quite grown up he is so *tractable*, that any one take undue advantage of him.

(c) **Pliant** is easily bent in any direction. Children are generally *pliant*, and can be easily moulded.

(d) **Compliant** represents one as inclined or persuaded to agreement with another's will. When I explained to him my ideas, he became quite *compliant*.

179. Doubt, disbelief, perplexity, incredulity, uncertainty, suspense, misgiving, hesitation, indecision, irresolution, distrust, suspicion, scruple.

(a) **Doubt** is lack of conviction. Though he has explained his position, my mind is still full of *doubts.*

(b) **Disbelief** is conviction to the contrary. It is difficult to dispel his *disbelief* in the existence of God.

(c) **Perplexity** seeks a solution, whereas doubt may be content to linger unresolved. He was in a state of *perplexity* and could not understand what to do.

(d) **Incredulity** means indisposition to belief. Any improbable statement awakens *incredulity.*

(e) **Uncertainty** applies to the unknown and undecided. There is *uncertainty* about the next move of Pakistan.

(f) **Suspense** regards the future and is eager and anxious. Until I know the decision of the authorities in my case, I remain in *suspense.*

(g) **Misgiving** is ordinarily in regard to the outcome of something already done or decided. I have great *misgiving* about the result of my examination.

(h) (i) (j) **Hesitation, indecision, irresolution** have reference to something that remains to be decided or done and are due oftener infirmity of will than to lack of knowledge. I cannot understand his *hesitation* in this matter.

(k) (l) **Distrust** and **suspicion** apply especially to the motives, character, etc, of others, and more decidedly adverse than doubt. His strange behaviour has created *suspicion* among his friends.

(m) **Scruple** relates to matters of conscience and duty. In matters of eating and drinking he has no *scruples.*

180. Draw, attract, drag, pull, tug, haul.

(a) **Draw.** One object draws another when it moves it

toward itself or in the direction of its own motion by the exertion of adequate force, whether slight or powerful. A magnet *draws* an iron piece.

(b) **Attract** means to exert a force that tends to draw, while it may produce no actual motion. All objects are *attracted* toward the earth, but they may be sustained from falling.

(c) **Drag** means to draw against strong resistance. The horse was finding it difficult to *drag* the carriage up a steep hill.

(d) **Pull** means to exert a drawing force, whether adequate or inadequate. A dentist *pulls* a tooth.

(e) **Tug** is to draw, or try to draw, a resisting object with a continuous straining motion. He was *tugging* the boat against the current of the stream.

(f) **Haul** means to draw somewhat slowly a heavy object. Labourers are employed to *haul* logs in the forest.

181. Dream, vision, trance, reverie, daydream, fancy, hallucination.

(a) **Dream** is strictly a train of thoughts, fantasies and images passing through the mind during sleep. I had a terrible *dream* last night.

(b) **Vision** may occur when one is awake and in clear exercise of the senses and mental powers, vision is often applied to something seen by the mind through supernatural agency, whether in sleep or wakefulness, conceived as more real and authoritative than a dream. Joan of Arc saw the *vision* of a free and united France.

(c) **Trance** is an abnormal state, which is different from normal sleep or wakefulness. When I went to his closet the sufi was sitting in a *trance*.

(d) **Reverie** is a purposeless drifting of the mind when awake, under the influence of mental images. He has the habit of going into a *reverie* while sitting alone.

(e) **Daydream** is that which passes before the mind in reveries. What you have seen is not a reality but a *daydream*.

(f) **Fancy** is some image presented to the mind, often in the fullest exercise of its powers. It is merely his *fancy* that I want to harm him.

(g) **Hallucination** is the seeming perception of non-existent objects, as in insanity or delirium. When the fit of insanity is on him, he sees *hallucinations*.

182. Clothing, clothes and garments, apparel and attire, dress, garb, costume.

(a) **Clothing** denotes the entire covering of the body, taken as a whole. The servant gets food and *clothing* free.

(b) **Clothes and garments** denote the covering of the body as camposed of separate parts. This tailor is a specialist in stitching ladies' *garments*.

(c) **Apparel and attire** are used of somewhat complete and elegant outer clothing. I always find him in blue *attire*.

(d) **Dress** may be used, specifically, for a woman's gown, and in that sense may be either rich or shabby, but in the general sense it denotes outer clothing which is meant to be elegant, complete, and appropriate, to some social or public occasion, as full *dress*, court *dress*, evening *dress* etc.

(e) **Garb** denotes the clothing, characteristic, of some

class, profession or the like. He was in the *garb* of a priest.

(f) **Costume** is chiefly used for that which befits an assumed character. The actor was wearing the Roman *costume*. We also speak of national *costume*.

183. Copy, duplicate, fascimile, counterpart, imitation, replica, transcript.

(a) **Copy** is as nearly like the original as the copyist has power to make it. Please make a *copy* of this certificate.

(b) **Duplicate** is exactly like the original. A carbon copy of a typewritten document must be a *duplicate*, we may have an inaccurate copy, but never an inaccurate *duplicate*.

(c) **Fascimile** is like the original in appearance, a duplicate is the same as the original in substance and effect. A *fascimile* of the Pakistani Constitution has been prepared. A *fascimile* of a key might be quite useless, a duplicate will open the lock.

(d) **Counterpart** exactly corresponds to another object, but without design, while a copy is intentional. The right hand is the *counterpart* of the left hand.

(e) **Imitation** is always thought of an inferior to the original. This poem is an *imitation* of Milton.

(f) **Replica** is a copy of a work of art by the maker of the original. The artist has made a *replica* of his painting.

(g) **Transcript** is an official copy, authenticated by the signature of the proper officer, and by the seal of the appropriate court. You can obtain a *transcript* of this document from the court.

184. Eager, earnest, anxious.

(a) **Eager.** One is eager who impatiently desires to accomplish some end, one is earnest with a desire that is less impatient, but most deep, resolute and constant, one is anxious with a desire that foresees rather the pain of disappointment than the delight of attainment. One is *eager* for the gratification of any appetite or passion, he is earnest in conviction, purpose, or character. Eager usually refers to some specific and immediate satisfaction, earnest to something permanent and enduring. The patriotic soldier is earnest in his devotion to his country, *eager* for a decisive battle.

185. Education, instruction, teaching, training, discipline, tuition.

(a) **Education** is the systematic development and cultivation of the mind and other natural powers. It begins in the nursery, continues through school and also through life, whether we want it or not.

(b) **Instruction** which is a part of education, means the impartation of knowledge by others. Religious *instruction* should be a part of school education.

(c) **Teaching** is the more familiar and less formal word than instruction. Some steps should be taken to improve the standard of *teaching* in primary schools.

(d) **Training** refers not merely to the impartation of knowledge, but to exercise of one in actions with the design to form habits. He has given good *training* to his children.

(e) **Discipline** is a systematic and rigorous training, with the idea of subjection to authority and of punishment. *Discipline* is the backbone of any organisation.

(f) **Tuition** is the technical term for teaching as the business of an instructor or as in the routine of a school. Being a weak student he needs private *tuition.*

186. **Effect, execute, consummate, realise.**

(a) **Effect** includes all that is done to accomplish the intent, it refers to one's own designs. The commander *effected* the capture of the fort.

(b) **Execute** refers rather to the formal steps, and to the commands of another. The officers and men promptly *executed* the orders of the commander. An officer *executes* the law when he proceeds against its violators.

(c)) **Consummate** is limited to the concluding act. A purchase is *consummated* when the money is paid and the property delivered.

(d) **Realise.** One may realise that which he has done nothing, to bring about. He may *realise* the dreams of youth by inheriting a fortune, but he cannot effect his early designs except by doing the utmost that is necessary to make them fact.

187. **Efficient, effective.**

(a) **Efficient.** A person may be said to be efficient in general character or action, as an efficient businessman, he may be called effective in some special relation, as an effective speaker, the efficient person is habitually energetic, industrious, and alert, a man may be an effective speaker on occasion who is not efficient in ordinary life.

188. **Audacity, hardihood, effrontery, impudence, shamelessness, boldness.**

(a) **Audacity** is a reckless defiance of law, decency, public opinion, or personal rights, claims or views,

approaching the meaning of impudence, or shamelessness, but always carrying the thought of the personal risk that one disregards in such defiance, the merely impudent or shameless person may take no thought of consequences, the audacious person recognises and recknessly braves them. He had the *audacity* to oppose his officer to his face.

(b) **Hardihood** defies and disregards the rational judgment of men. This boy has the *hardihood* of doing, whatever he likes without caring the least for the advice of his elders.

(c) **Effrontery** adds to audacity and hardihood the special element of defiance of considerations of propriety, duty and respect for others, yet not to the extent implied in impudence or shamelessness. He had the *effrontery* of going against the wishes of his parents.

(d) **Impudence** disregards what is due to superiors. Two students have been rusticated by the Principal on account of their *impudence* to the teacher.

(e) **Shamelessness** defies decency. He showed utter *shamelessness* by his indecent behaviour before ladies.

(f) **Boldness** is forward-stepping courage, spoken of with references to the presence and observation of others boldness, in the good sense, is courage viewed from the outside, but the word is frequently used in an unfavourable sense to indicate a lack of proper sensitiveness and modesty. He had the *boldness* to disregard the ruling of the president.

189. Egoism, egotism, self-consciousness, vanity.

(a) **Egoism** is giving the "I" undue supremacy in thought. He is so full of *egoism* that he has no thought for others.

(b) **Egotism** is giving the "I" undue prominence in speech and action. From his talk and behaviour it seems that he is full of *egotism.*

(c) **Self-consciousness,** is the keeping of one's thoughts upon himself, with the constant anxious question of what others will think. A man with *self-consciousness* makes himself awkward in society.

(d) **Vanity** is an overweening admiration of self, craving equal admiration from others. A scholar should be modest and free from *vanity.*

190. Migrate, emigrate and immigrate.

(a) **Migrate** means to change one's dwelling place, usually with the idea of repeated changes, or of periodical return, it applies to wandering tribes of men, and to many birds and animals. Some birds *migrate* from colder regions to warmer regions during winter.

(b) **Emigrate and immigrate** carry the idea of a permanent change of residence to some other country or some distant region, the two words are used distinctively of human beings, and apply to the same person and the same act, according to the side from which the action is viewed. A person *emigrates* from the land he leaves, and *immigrates* to the land where he takes up his abode.

191. Employ, use, hire.

(a) **Employ** means to engage for pay. A merchant *employs* a clerk.

(b) **Use,** as applied to persons, inclines, to the derogatory sense. The conspirators *used* him as a tool.

(c) **Hire** is not a dignified term as employ, it implies that the one hired works directly and primarily for

the pay. A General is employed in his country's service, a mercenary adventurer is *hired* to fight.

192. End, extremity, tip, point.

(a) **End** is the terminal part of a material object that has length. At last we reached the *end* of the road.

(b) **Extremity** is viewed as that which is most remote from some centre, or some mean or standard position. The two *extremities* of the iron rod are pointed.

(c) **Tip** has nearly the same meaning as extremity, but is said of small or slight tapering objects. He touched it with the *tip* of his finger.

(d) **Point** is that which is drawn out to exceeding fineness or sharpness. The *point* of the needle is very sharp.

193. End, close, conclude, finish, terminate, stop.

(a) **End** means to be no more, whether intended or not. A tumult in the audience may cause a speech to be *ended*, when it is neither closed, completed, nor finished, nor, in the strict sense, concluded.

(b) **Close**. An argument may be closed with nothing proved. Let us now *close* this discussion, it is no use prolonging it.

(c) **Conclude**. When an argument is concluded all that is deemed necessary to prove the point has been stated. When the lawyer *concluded* his arguments the court was adjourned.

(d) **Finish** means to do the last thing there is to do. It will take some time before I *finish* this book.

(e) **Terminate** may be either to bring to an arbitrary or to an appropriate end. He *terminated* his remarks abruptly.

(f) **Stop** frequently signifies to bring or come to a sudden and decided cessation of motion, progress, or action of any kind. The factory labourers have *stopped* their work.

194. Attempt, endeavour, essay, undertake, strive, try.

(a) **Attempt** is to take action somewhat experimentally with the hope and purpose of accomplishing a certain result. He *attempted* to catch the thief, but could not.

(b) **Endeavour** is to attempt strenuously and with firm and enduring purpose. To attempt to express a single act, to endeavour, a continuous exertion. I will *endeavour* to serve my country so long as I live.

(c) **Essay.** We essay with a view to testing our own powers, we attempt with a view to accomplishing. As a boy Alexander *essayed* to ride an unruly horse.

(d) **Undertake** is to accept or take upon himself as an obligation, as some business, labour, or trust, the word often implies complete assurance of success. He *undertook* to support his widow sister and her children.

(e) **Strive** suggests little of the result, much of toil, strain, and contest, in seeking it. I will *strive* to fulfil your wishes, that is, I will spare no labour and exertion to do it.

(f) **Try** is the most comprehensive of these words. The original idea of testing or experimenting is not thought of when a man says "I will *try*". To attempt suggests giving up, if the thing is not accomplished at a stroke, to try implies using other means and studying out other ways if not at first successful. Try is more earnest, endeavour is more mild and formal. I shall *try* to help you in this matter.

195. Bear, allow and permit, tolerate, endure, afford, abide.

(a) **Bear** is the most general of these words, it means to hold up or take up a burden of care, pain, grief, annoyance, or the like, without sinking, lamenting, or repining. He has to *bear* the burden of the whole family.

(b) **Allow** and **permit** involve large concession of the will. Whispering is *allowed* by the school teacher who does not forbid nor censure it.

(c) **Tolerate** means to suffer to be or be done without active opposition. A state *tolerates* a religion which it would be glad to suppress.

(d) **Endure** means to bear with strain and resistance, but with conscious power, endure conveys a fuller suggestion of contest and conquest than fear. One may choose to *endure* the pain of surgical operation rather than take anesthetics.

(e) **Afford** means to be equal to a pecuniary demand, that is, to be able to bear. I cannot *afford* maintain a car.

(f) **Abide** combines the senses of wait and endure. I will *abide* the result of the election.

196. Enemy, foe, antagonist, opponent, competitor, rival, adversary.

(a) **Enemy**. An enemy in private life is one who is moved by hostile feeling with active disposition to injure, but in military language all who fight on the opposite side are called enemies or collectively "the enemy," where no personal animosity may be implied. They were friends at first, but now they are *enemies*. The troops fired at the *enemy*.

(b) **Foe** which is rather a poetical and literary word implies intensely hostile spirit and purpose. On account of this dispute he is no longer my friend, but my *foe*.

(c) **Opponent** is one in whom the attitude of resistance is more important. In the election he is my *opponent*.

(d) **Antagonist** is one who opposes and is opposed actively and with intense effort. India is Pakistan's *antagonist* in every field of activity.

(e) **Competitor** is one who seeks the same object for which another is striving. For this post there are only three *competitors*.

(f) **Rival** is an opponent with inimical feelings. Antagonists in wrestling, competitors in business, opponents in debate may contend with no personal ill-will, but *rivals* in love, ambition, etc. rarely avoid inimical feeling.

(g) **Adversary** denotes one who not only opposes another in fact, but does so with hostile spirit or out of pure malignity. A man who wants to rise in life has to face *adversaries*.

197. Enmity, animosity, hostility, bitterness acrimony, antagonism, malice, malignity.

(a) **Enmity** is the state of being an enemy or the feeling and disposition characterizing an enemy. For a long time there has existed an *enmity* between him and his neighbour.

(b) **Animosity** denotes a feeling more active and vehement, but often less enduring and determined than enmity. We should try to put an end to the *animosity* which has recently cropped up between the Sunnis and the Shias.

(c) **Hostility** is enmity in action, the term hostilities between nations denotes actual armed collision. There is great *hostility* between Russia and the U.S.A. *Hostilities* broke up between England and Egypt over the Suez Canal issue.

(d) **Bitterness** is a resentful feeling arising from a belief that one has been wronged. His pungent remarks have produced *bitterness* in my mind.

(e) **Acrimony** is like bitterness, but deeper, and more persistent, and may arise from the crossing of one's wishes or plans by another, where no justice or wrong is felt. There has been for a long time a sort of *acrimony* between these two families on account of a dispute over a piece of land.

(f) **Antagonism** does not necessarily imply enmity, but ordinarily suggests a shade, at least, of hostile feeling. There exists *antagonism* between these two players.

(g) **Malice** is a disposition or intent to injure others, for the gratification of some evil passion. Mr. Jinnah was free from *malice* even against his enemies.

(h) **Malignity** is intense and violent enmity, hatred or malice. He has harmed me out of *malignity*.

198. **Entertain, amuse, divert, recreate, beguile, cheer, enliven, gratify.**

(a) **Entertain** means to engage and pleasantly occupy the attention. In the evening the delegates to the conference were *entertained* to a musical performance.

(b) **Amuse** means to occupy the attention in an especially bright and cheerful way, often with that which excites merriment or laughter. We were *amused* by the tricks of the magician.

(c) **Divert** means to turn from serious thoughts or laborious pursuits to something that lightly and agreeably occupies the mind. After working hard for the whole day he went to the cinema to *divert* himself.

(d) **Recreate** means to engage mind or body in some pleasing activity that restores strength and energy for serious working hard during the day.

(e) **Beguile** means to cheat into cheer and comfort by something that insensibly draws thought or feeling away from pain. The patient *beguiled* himself by

playing cards. He *beguiled* the weary hours of the night by singing.

(f) **Cheer** means to gladden. We must *cheer* those who are despondent.

(g) **Enliven** means to impart life to. By his jokes he *enlivened* the company.

(h) **Gratify** means to please, oblige. We must *gratify* our friend's wishes.

199. Enthusiasm, zeal.

(a) **Enthusiasm** means an earnest and commendable devotion, an intense and eager interest. On the Independence Day people are full of *enthusiasm.*

(b) **Zeal** means burning earnestness, always tending to vigorous action with all the devotion of enthusiasm, but often without its hopefulness. The people of China are working with great *zeal* for the upliftment of their country.

200. Entrance, admittance, admission.

(a) **Entrance** refers merely to the fact of passing from without to within some enclosure. *Entrance* to the exhibition is from the main gate.

(b) **Admittance** and **admission** refer to entering by consent given or opportunity allowed. We may effect or force an entrance, but not admittance or admission—these we gain, procure, obtain, secure, win. *Admittance* refers to place. *Admittance* to the hall is by tickets.

(c) **Admission** refers also to position, privilege, favour, friendship. He was refused *admission* to the club.

201. Envious, jealous.

(a) **Envious.** A person is envious of that which is another's and to which he himself has no right or claim. He is *envious* of the riches of his friend.

(b) **Jealous**. A person is jealous of intrusion upon that which is his own, or to that to which he maintains a right or claim. An envious spirit is always bad, a jealous spirit may be good or bad, according to its object and tendency. A free people must be *jealous* of their liberties if they would retain them.

202. **Ambiguous, equivocal, enigmatical, doubtful, dubious, questionable, suspicious.**

(a) **Ambiguous** is applied to only written or spoken statement. A statement is *ambiguous* when it causes mind of the reader or bearer to fluctuate between two meanings, which would fit the language equally well. Modern English poetry is often *ambiguous.*

(b) **Equivocal** is that which would naturally be understood in one way, but is capable of a different interpretation, an equivocal expression is, as a rule, intentionally deceptive, while an ambiguous utterance may result merely from a lack either of clear thought or of adequate expression. The statements of politicians are often *equivocal.*

(c) **Enigmatical** is that which must be guessed as a riddle. His answer to my question is rather *enigmatical.*

(d) **Doubtful** is that which is fairly open to doubt. He is a man of *doubtful* character.

(e) **Dubious** is that which has become the subject of doubts so grave as scarcely to fall short of condemnation. On account of his corrupt methods he has got *dubious* reputation.

(f) **Questionable** may be used nearly in the sense either of dubious or of doubtful. A *questionable* statement is one that must be proved before it can be accepted.

(g) **Suspicious** is that which gives reason to be suspected. The police arrested a few persons who were wandering about in a *suspicious* manner.

203. Escape, flee or fly, abscond.

(a) **Escape** is to get away clear. Two British prisoners of war *escaped* from a German concentration camp.

(b) **Flee** or **fly** is to attempt to escape, with or without success. The prisoner tried to *flee* from the jail, but was caught by the warden.

(c) **Abscond** means both to flee and to hide, or at least to seek concealment and obscurity. The murderer has *absconded.* To escape may be noble and worthy, to abscond is ordinarily an act of cowardice and guilt.

204. Esteem, regard, respect, estimate, estimation.

(a) **Esteem** for a person is a favourable opinion on the basis of worth, especially of normal worth, joined with a feeling of interest in and attraction towards the person. He has earned the *esteem* of his colleagues on account of nobility and high character.

(b) **Regard** for a person is the mental view of feeling that springs from a sense of his excellence, with a cordial and hearty friendliness. Regard is more personal and less distant than esteem, and adds a special kindliness. Of all my teachers I have got the greatest *regard* for him.

(c) **Respect** is a more distant word than esteem. Respect may be wholly on one side, while regard is commonly mutual. Children must *respect* their parents.

(d) **Estimate** has more of calculation. My *estimate* of his abilities is very high.

(e) **Estimation** involves the idea of appraisal, and is especially used of the feeling entertained by numbers of people. Mr. Ayub stands high in public *estimation.*

205. Esteem, estimate, calculate, appreciate, prize, regard.

(a) **Esteem** denotes a union of respect and kindly feeling and, in the highest sense of moral approbation. He is a person whom I highly *esteem*.

(b) (c) **Estimate** and **calculate** are more precise and mercantile than esteem. We esteem a jewel precious, but we estimate or calculate it to be worth so much money.

(d) **Appreciate** means to be keenly sensible of or sensitive to the qualities or influence of something. His services have been *appreciated* by the higher authorities. The foreign visitors *appreciated* the beauty of the Taj.

(e) **Regard** means to have certain mental view favourable. I *regard* him as a friend, or I *regard* him as a villain.

(f) **Prize** means to set a high value on for something more than merely commercial reason. I *prize* the handkerchief he gave me as a birthday present.

206. Eternal, everlasting, endless, interminable, timeless.

(a) **Eternal** means without beginning or end. God is *eternal*.

(b) **Everlasting** applies to that which may or may not have beginning, but can never cease. Let us hope that our friendship will prove *everlasting*.

(c) (d) **Endless** and **interminable** mean the same as everlasting, but they are used in inferior sense, e.g., *endless* debates, *interminable* quarrels.

(e) **Timeless** carries the fullest idea of eternal, as above and beyond time, and not to be measured. God is *timeless*.

207. Event, incident, circumstance, occurrence, episode.

(a), (b) **Event** and **incident.** The incident is that which falls in, the event is that which comes out, event is thus greater and more signal than incident, we speak of trifling incidents, great *events*, incidents of daily life, *events* of history.

(c) **Circumstance** agrees with incident in denoting a matter of relatively slight importance, but implies a more direct connection with principal matter. We have no time to go into all the *circumstances* of his life, we will touch only the important ones.

(d) **Occurrence** is that which we run against, without thought of its origin, connection or tendency. During our journey we met with strange *occurrences*.

(e) **Episode** is that which is connected with the main cause of events, like an incident or circumstances, but is of more independent interest and importance. Describe some interesting *episode* of your life. The British rule in India is like an *episode* in the long history of our country.

208. **Apparent, evident, manifest, obvious, visible, discernible, conspicuous.**

(a) **Apparent** is that which clearly appears to the senses or to the mind as soon as the attention is directed toward it. Signs of anger and frustration were *apparent* in his face.

(b) **Evident** is that of which the mind is made sure by some inference that supplements the facts of perception. The marks of a struggle were apparent in broken shrubbery and trampled ground, and the finding of a mutilated body made it *evident* that murder had been committed.

(c) **Manifest** is that which we can lay the hand upon, manifest is thus stronger than evident, as touch is more absolute than sight. It was *manifest* for his

unkempt hair and shabby clothes that he was drunk.

(d) **Obvious** is that which is directly in the way so that it cannot be missed. The meaning of his remark is quite *obvious*.

(e) **Visible** applies to all that can be perceived by the sense of sight, whether the noonday sun, a ship on the horizon, or a microscopic object. When the clouds dispersed the stars became *visible*.

(f) **Discernible** applies to that which is dimly or faintly visible, requiring strain and effort in order to be seen. The ship was *discernible* through the mist.

(g) **Conspicuous** is that which stands out and attracts the attention. In the meeting he was *conspicuous* by his absence.

209. Explicit, express.

(a) That which is explicit is unfolded, so that it may not be obscure, doubtful or ambiguous, that which is express is uttered or stated so decidedly that it may not be forgotten or overlooked. An explicit statement is too clear to be understood, an express command is too emphatic to be disregarded.

210. Extemporaneous, impromptu, offhand, unpremeditated.

(a) **Extemporaneous** means done or made with but little (if any) preparation, and is now chiefly applied to addresses of which the thought has been prepared, and only the language and incidental treatment left to the suggestion of the moment, so that an *extemporaneous* speech is understood to be one that is not read or recited.

(b) **Impromptu** denotes something that springs from the instant. The competitiors were asked to make an

impromptu speech on the subject given at that very moment.

(c) **Offhand** is still more emphatic as to the readiness and freedom of the utterance. When pressed by correspondents the Prime Minister made an *offhand* statement on foreign policy.

(d) **Unpremeditated**, is graver and more formal, denoting absolute want of preparation, but is too heavy a word to be applied to such apt, ready utterance as is generally meant by impromptue. Much of Shelley's poetry is *unpremeditated.*

211. **Fame, reputation, repute, notoriety, eminence, distinction, renown, honour, glory.**

(a) **Fame** is the widely disseminated report of a person's character, deeds, or ability, and is often used in the favourable sense. He has won great *fame* as a warrior.

(b) & (c) **Reputation** and **repute** are more limited than fame, and may be either good or bad. He does not enjoy good *reputation* as a teacher.

(d) **Notoriety** is evil repute or a dishonourable counterfeit of fame. He has earned *notoriety* as a cheat.

(e) & (f) **Eminence** and **distinction** may result from rank, station or character. He has won *eminence* or *distinction* as a lawyer.

(g) **Renown.** Fame in its best sense may be defined as the applause of numbers, renown, as such applause worthily won. We speak of the conqueror's fame, the patriot's *renown.*

(h) **Honour** may be given for qualities or acts that should not win it, but it is always given as for something good and worthy. We speak of an evil fame, but not of evil *honour.*

(i) **Glory** has a more exalted and often a sacred sense. Mr. Jinnah has won *glory* as the Father of the Nation.

212. **Fear, dread, horror, timidity, dismay, fright, terror, panic.**

(a) **Fear** is the generic term denoting an emotion excited by threatening evil with a desire to avoid or escape. The commander told the soldiers that there was a *fear* of the enemy attack at night.

(b) **Dread**. Fear may be sudden or lingering, in view of the present, of imminent, or of distant and only possible danger. Dread is terrifying anticipation of evil, and is lingering and oppressive. For many years the Government of India have been fighting against the *dread* of famine in the country.

(c) **Horror** denotes a shuddering fear accompanied by abhorrence, or such a shock to the feelings and sensibilities as may exist without fear, as when one suddenly encounters some ghastly spectacle. I looked with *horror* at the murderer, who was in chains.

(d) **Timidity** is a quality, habit or condition, a readiness to be affected with fear. Everyone laughs at his *timidity*.

(e) **Dismay** is a helpless sinking of heart in view of some overwhelming peril or sorrow, actual or prospective. On hearing of his failure in the examination his heart filled with *dismay*.

(f) **Fright** is less reflective, enduring and despairing than dismay. A horse is subject to *fright*, but not to dismay.

(g) **Terror** is an overwhelming impulse of fear, extreme fright or dread. The dacoits have created a *terror* in the rural area.

(g) **Panic** is a sudden fear or fright, affecting numbers at once. Vast armies or crowded audiences are liable to *panic* upon slight occasion. In the like sense we speak of a financial *panic*.

213. Feminine, female, womanish, wonanly, effeminate.

(a) **Feminine** is applied to the qualities, especially the finer physical or mental qualities that distinguish a woman from a man. She is endowed with the best *feminine* qualities, as modesty and patience.

(b) **Female** is applied to the sex. A *female* voice is the voice of a woman, a feminine voice may belong to a man.

(c) **Womanish** denotes the undesirable qualities of woman. I do not like his *womanish* behaviour.

(d) **Womanly** denotes the admirable or lonely qualities of woman. *Womanly* tears would suggest respect and sympathy. Womanish tears a touch of contempt.

(e) **Effeminate** is always used reproachfully, and only of men as possessing womanish traits such as are inconsistent with true manliness. He is a man of *effeminate* habits.

214. Fierce, ferocious, fiery, savage, wild.

(a) **Fierce** signifies having a furious or cruel nature, or being in a furious and cruel mood. It applies to that which is intensely excited at the moment, or liable to intense and sudden excitement. On seeing his enemy, his countenance became *fierce*.

(b) **Ferocious** refers to a state or disposition, it denotes a tendency to violence. Lion is a *ferocious* animal.

(c) **Fiery** refers to a disposition that is quickly excitable in a good cause. He is a *fiery* patriot.

(d) **Savage** signifies untrained, uncultivated. Some tribes in Africa are still *savages*.

(e) **Wild** is simply unrestrained, the word may imply no anger or harshness. They spend the night in *wild* revelry.

215. Monetary, pecuniary, financial, fiscal.

(a) **Monetary** relates to actual money, coin, currency. Monetary transaction is one in which money is transferred.

(b) **Pecuniary** refers to that in which money is involved, but less directly. We speak of one's pecuniary affairs or interests, with no special reference to the handling of cash. He has got into *pecuniary* difficulties.

(c) **Financial** applies especially to governmental revenues or expenditures, or to private transactions of considerable moment. We speak of a pecuniary reward, a *financial* enetrprise, we give a needy person pecuniary (not financial) assistance.

(d) **Fiscal** applies to the state treasury or public finances or accounts, it is common to speak of the *fiscal* rather than the financial year.

216. Fluid, liquid.

(a) **Fluid** is that which is capable of flowing. Liquid is a body in a state in which the particles move freely among themselves, but remain in one mass, keeping the same volume, but taking always the form of the containing vessel. A liquid is an inelastic fluid, a gas is an elastic fluid that tends to expand to the utmost limits of the containing space. All *liquids* are *fluids* but not all *fluids* are *liquids*. Air and all the gases are *fluids*, but they are not *liquids*, under ordinary circumstances. Water at the ordinary temperature is at one a *fluid* and a *liquid*.

217. Formidable, dangerous, terrible, tremendous.

(a) **Formidable** is that which is worthy of fear if encountered or opposed. It is a word of more dignity than dangerous, and suggests more calm and collected power than terrible, formidable is less overwhelming than tremendous. A loaded gun is dangerous, a battery of artillery is *formidable.* A dangerous man is likely to do mischief, and needs watching, a formidable man may not be dangerous if not attacked, an enraged maniac is terrible, the force of ocean waves in a storm, the silent pressure in the ocean depths, are tremendous.

218. Fortitude, courage.

(a) **Fortitude** may be termed as "still courage" or "enduring courage" it is that quality which is able not merely to endure pain or trial; but steadily to confront dangers that cannot be actively opposed, or against which one has no adequate defence. It takes *courage* to charge a trench, *fortitude* to withstand, an enemy's fire.

219. Frighten, intimidate, browbeat and cow, daunt, scare, terrify, appal, dismay.

(a) **Frighten** means to throw into a state of fear or fright. The sudden rush of an armed mad man *frightened* the people in the street.

(b) **Intimidate** means to cause to become frightened. Employers may *intimidate* their employees from voting contrary to their will by threat of discharge.

(c) **Browbeat** or **cow** is to bring into a state of submissive fear. The agitators have been *browbeaten* by the Government by the threat of severe punishment.

(d) **Daunt** is to give pause or check to a violent, threatening, or even a brave spirit. The threat of dismissal could not *daunt* the strikers.

(e) **Scare** is to cause sudden, unnerving fear. The proclamation of Martial Law in Pakistan has *scared* the corrupt politicians.

(f) **Appal** (literally to make pale) is to overcome momentarily by some staggering or chilling fear or shocked repugnance. Such a gruesome murder in the running train *appalled* the passengers.

(g) **Dismay** (literally to deprive of power) is to cause a sinking fear, make faint with dread or terror. The news of her failure in the examination *dismayed* her.

(h) **Terrify** means to fill with extreme terror. The sight of the rushing bull *terrified* the man.

220. Economy, frugality, parsimony, miserliness, prudence and providence, thrift.

(a) **Economy** is a wise, and careful administration of the means at one's disposal. You must exercise *economy* in your household expenditure.

(b) **Frugality** is a withholding of expenditure, or sparing of supplies or provisions, to a noticeable and often to a painful degree. On account of his limited means he has to exercise *frugality* in his expenditure.

(c) **Parsimony** is excessive and unreasonable saving for the sake of saving. This rich man is known for his *parsimony*.

(d) **Miserliness** is the denying oneself and others the ordinary comforts or even necessaries of life. His sons hated him for his *miserliness*.

(e) **Prudence** and **providence** look far ahead and sacrifice the present to the future, saving as much as may be necessary for that end. He exercises great *prudence* in utilising his income.

(f) **Thrift** seeks not merely to save but to earn.

Thrift is essential for living a happy life in this world.

221. Chattering, talkative, loquacious, garrulous, verbose.

(a) **Chattering** signifies uttering rapid, noisy and unintelligible, or scarcely intelligible sound. He has the habit of *chattering* like a monkey.

(b) **Talkative** is one who has a strong disposition to talk, with or without an abundance of words, or many ideas. Women are more *talkative* than men.

(c) **Loquacious** is one who has an abundant flow of language and much to say on any subject suggested, either may be lively and for a time entertaining. Our new teacher is very *loquacious*.

(d) **Garrulous** is one who is tedious, repetitious, petty and self-observed. I do not want to meet that *garrulous* old man.

(e) **Verbose** is applied to utterances more formal than conversation. This year's convocation address was highly *verbose*.

222. Common, general, universal.

(a) **Common** signifies pertaining to or participated in by two or more persons or things. Sorrow is *common* to the human race.

(b) **General** signifies pertaining to a greater number but not necessarily to all. It is a *general* experience that friends desert in adversity.

(c) **Universal** applies to all without exception. Old age and death are *universal*.

223. Genius, talent.

(a) **Genius** is exalted intellectual power capable of operating independently of tuition and training, and

marked by extraordinary faculty for original creation, invention, discovery, expression. Shakespeare was a *genius.*

(b) **Talent** is a marked mental ability, and in a special sense, a particular and uncommon aptitude for some special mental work or attainment. Genius is higher than talent, more spontaneous, less dependent upon instruction, less amenable to training, talent si largely the capacity to learn, acquire, appropriate, adapt oneself to demand. Master Nazeer has got *talent* for music.

224. **Command, control, govern, reign, manage.**

(a) **Command.** A person commands another when he has, or claims, the right to make that other do his will, with power of inflicting penalty if not obeyed. The captain *commanded* his men to fire at the unruly crowd.

(b) **Control**. A person controls another when he can prevent from doing anything contrary to his will. This teacher cannot *control* his classes.

(c) **Govern.** A person governs one whom he actually does cause to obey his will. Those days are gone when the capitalists could *govern* the labourers.

(d) **Reign** simply denotes that one holds the official station of sovereign with or without effective power. The king of England *reigns* but does not govern.

(e) **Manage** means to direct the movement or working of. For a woman to *manage* servants is an important element of housekeeping.

225. **Grief, sorrow, sadness, melancholy, affliction, mourning.**

(a) **Grief** is acute mental pain resulting from loss, misfortune or deep disappointment. The death of his mother filled him with *grief.*

(b) **Sorrow** is less acute and less enduring than grief. Missing the first division by a few marks filled him with *sorrow.*

(c) (d) **Sadness** and **melancholy** may rise from a vague sense of want or loss, from a low state of health, or other ill-defined causes, sadness may be momentary, melancholy is more enduring, and may become chronic. I do not know the reason of my *sadness* today. He is always *melancholy.*

(e) **Affliction** is deep sorrow and is applied also to misfortune producing such sorrow. Partition of Iadia resulted in great *affliction* to the displaced persons.

(f) **Mourning** most frequently denotes sorrow publicly expressed. After the death of her husband Queen Victoria remained in *mourning* for the rest of her life.

226. Habit, custom, routine, fashion, rule, practice.

(a) **Habit** is a tendency or inclination toward an action or condition, which, by repetition has become easy, spontaneous, or even unconscious, it applies to an individual. He is in the *habit* of rising early in the morning.

(b) **Custom** is the uniform doing of the same act in the same circumstances, it applies to society. It is a *custom* with the Hindus to cremate their dead.

(c) **Routine** is the doing of customary acts in a regular and uniform sequence and is more mechanical than custom. It is the custom of shopkeepers to open at a uniform hour, and to follow a regular *routine* of business until closing time.

(d) **Fashion** is the generally recognised custom in the smaller matters, especially in dress. To wear bush-shirt is a *fashion* these days.

(e) **Rule.** A rule is prescibed either by some external authority or by one's will. It is *rule* of this house that all the members take their meals together.

(f) **Practice** is the active doing of something in systematic way, we do not speak of the practice, but of the habit of going to sleep. He has got sufficient *practice* in typing.

227. Comfort, enjoyment, pleasure, satisfaction, happiness, felicity, gladness, joy, bliss.

(a) **Comfort** may be almost wholly negative, being found in security or relief from that which pains or annoys. The old man expressed his wish to die in *comfort.*

(b) **Enjoyment** is more positive than comfort. The young people want to extract maximum *enjoyment* out of their lives.

(c) **Pleasure** is more vivid than comfort. I derived great *pleasure* from reading that novel.

(d) **Satisfaction** is more tranquil than pleasure. Performance of one's duty gives one great *satisfaction.*

(e) **Happiness** is more complete than comfort, enjoyment or satisfaction, more serene and rational than pleasure. It gives great *happiness* to a father to find his children flourshing.

(f) **Felicity** is a colder and more formal term than happiness. The artist lives a life of *felicity.*

(g) **Gladness** is happiness that overflows. On receiving toys the child's heart was filled with *gladness.*

(h) **Joy** is more intense than happiness, deeper than gladness, to which it is akin, nobler and more enduring than pleasure. On receiving the orders of his release the prisoner's heart was filled with *joy.*

(i) **Bliss** is ecstatic, perfected happiness. Only those whose hearts are pure, and who pray to God, can live a life of *bliss.*

228. Repugnance, aversion, hatred, malice, malignity, rancour, spite, grudge, resentment.

(a) **Repugnance** applies to that which one feels when summoned or impelled to do or to endure something from which he instinctively draws back. I have got *repugnance* for those who are insincere to their friends.

(b) **Aversion** is the turning away of the mind or feelings from some person or thing, or from some course of action etc. I have got *aversion* to gamblers.

(c) **Hatred** or **hate** as applied to persons, is intense and continued aversion, usually with disposition to injure. We should not have *hatred* even for our enemies.

(d) **Malice** involves the active intent to injure. His remarks smell of *malice* against me.

(e) **Malignity** is deep, lingering and venomous while often important to act. I do not care for the *malignity* of that evil-natured person.

(f) **Rancour** is cherished malignity that has soured and festered and is virulent and implacable. His insulting remarks have caused a *rancour* in my heart against him.

(g) **Spite** is petty malice that delights to inflict stinging pain. He always stands in my way out of *spite*.

(h) **Grudge** is deeper than spite, it is insincere and bitter. Though outwardly friendly he bears a *grudge* against me for superseding him in the department.

(i) **Resentment** always holds itself to be justifiable, but looks less certainly to action than grudge or revenge. His indecent remarks caused great *resentment* among his colleagues.

229. Hazard, risk, venture, chance, contingency.

(a) **Hazard** is the incurring of the possibility of loss or

harm for the possibility of gain. By going abroad for higher studies at an advanced age, he ran a great *hazard*.

(b) **Risk**. In hazard the possibilities of gain or loss are nearly balanced, in risk the possibility of loss is the chief thought. I cannot run the *risk* of lending money to that unreliable person.

(c) & (d) **Venture** and **chance.** In venture and chance the hope of good predominates. We speak of a merchant's *venture*, but of an insurance company's risk. One may be driven by circumstances to run a risk, one freely seeks a *venture.*

(e) **Contingency** is simply an undeterminable future event, which may or may not be attended with danger or risk. Our defence forces are prepared for any *contingency*.

230. Hide, conceal.

(a) **Hide** is the general term, signifying, to put out of sight or beyond ready observation or approach. As an act of persons, to conceal is always intentional, one may hide his face in anger or grief, but one conceals his face when one fears recognition. A house is *hidden* by foliage, the bird's nest is artfully *concealed.* In the figurative sense, a person may hide honourable feelings, he conceals an evil or hostile intent.

231. Hinder, prevent, retard, obstruct, oppose, resist.

(a) **Hinder** means to keep from or delay in action, progress, or motion. The train was *hindered* by a snow-storm from arriving in time.

(b) **Prevent** is more forceful than hinder. The train was *prevented* from starting by the special order of the District Magistrate.

(d) **Retard** is simply to make slow by any means whatever. His illness *retarded* his progress in studies.

(e) **Obstruct** is to hinder, or possibly to prevent advance or passage by putting something in the way. The fallen tree *obstructed* the road.

(f) (g) **Oppose** and **resist** is to hinder, or possibly to prevent, by directly contrary or hostile action, resist being the stronger term and having more suggestion of physical force. He *opposed* my resolution in the meeting. Any attack on Pakistan will be *resisted* with all our might.

232. **History, annals, chronicles, archives, memoirs.**

(a) **History** is a systematic record of past events, it is usually applied to such an account of events affecting communities and nations. The Government of Pakistan have formed a Committee to write the *history* of the Pakistan Freedom Movement.

(b) **Annals** relate events with little regard to their relative importance. In the *annals* of Rajasthan the name of Rana Pratap shines like a star.

(c) **Chronicles** follow the order of time. There is paucity of *chronicles* of ancient India.

(d) **Archives** are public records, which may be annals or chronicles, or deeds of property etc. A part of Maulana Azad's autobiography has been sealed and placed in the national *archives*.

(e) **Memoirs** generally record the lives of individuals or facts pertaining to individual lives. Sir Winston Churchill has published his *memoirs*.

233. **Sacred, holy, divine.**

(a) **Sacred** is applied to that which is to be **regarded as** inviolable on any account, therefore in its lower applications it is less than holy.

(b) **Holy**. That which is sacred may be made so by institution, decree, or association, that which is holy is so by its own nature, possessing intrinsic moral

purity, and, in the highest sense, absolute moral perfection, God is *holy*. His commands are *sacred*.

(c) **Divine** means that which belongs to or is worthy of the Divine Being. To err is human, to forgive is *divine*.

234. Human, humane, merciful, compassionate.

(a) **Human** denotes what pertains to mankind, with no suggestion as to its being good or evil. It is beyond *human* powers to attain perfection in this world.

(b) **Humane** denotes what may rightly be expected of mankind at its best in the treatment of sentient beings. The *humane* man will not needlessly inflict pain upon the meanest thing that lives.

(c) **Merciful** is one who is disposed to withhold or mitigate the suffering which he sees to be possible. The criminal requested the judge to be *merciful*.

(d) **Compassionate.** The compassionate man sympathizes with and desires to relieve actual suffering, while one who is humane would forestall and prevent the suffering which he sees to be possible.

235. Hypocrite, deceiver, dissembler, cheat, impostor.

(a) **Hypocrite** is one who acts a false part, or assumes a character other than real. One should not make friends with those persons who are *hypocrites*.

(b) **Deceiver** seeks to give false impression of any matter where he has an end to gain. His nephew proved to be a great *deceiver*.

(c) **Dissembler** is content if he can keep some base conduct or evil purpose from being discovered, the hypocrite seeks not merely to cover his vices, but to gain credit for virtue. Some wicked persons are great *dissemblers*.

(d) & (e) **Cheat** and **Impostor** endeavour to make something out of those whom they may deceive. The *cheat* is the inferior and more mercenary, as a gambler, the impostor may aspire to a fortune or a throne. His servant proved to be a great *cheat*. The king got the *impostor* to his throne beheaded.

236. Idle, lazy, slothful, indolent.

(a) **Idle** denotes not the absence of action, but vain, useless action. The *idle* school boy may be very actively gossiping or tormenting his neighbour.

(b) **Lazy** is one who may chance to be employed in a useful work, but he acts without energy or impetus. My servant is terribly *lazy*.

(c) **Slothful** belongs to the moral realm, denoting a self-indulgent aversion to exertion. A *slothful* person can never succeed in life.

(d) **Indolent** is a milder term for the same quality as slothful. My elder son is rather *indolent* in his habits.

237. Ignorant, illiterate, uneducated.

(a) **Ignorant** signifies destitute of education or knowledge or lacking knowledge or information, it is thus a relative term. The most learned man is still *ignorant* of many things, persons are spoken of as ignorant who have not the knowledge that has become generally diffused in the world.

(b) **Illiterate** is without letters and the knowledge that comes through reading. Most of the villagers in Pakistan are *illiterate*.

(c) **Uneducated** is one who has never taken any systematic course of mental training. Though *uneducated*, he is managing his firm in an excellent manner.

238. Imminent, impending, threatening.

(a) **Imminent** is that (peril) which is liable to befall very speedily. On account of high floods the breach in the dam was *imminent*.

(b) **Impending** is less emphatic than imminent. Imminent is more immediate, impending more remote. An *impending* peril is almost sure to happen at some uncertain time. Third World War is *impending*.

(c) **Threatening** (peril) may be near or remote, but always with hope that it may be averted. The Government of India are taking steps to avert the *threatening* food scarcity in the country.

239. Impertinence, impudence, insolence, officiousness, rudeness.

(a) **Impertinence** signifies interference by word or act not consistent with the age, position, or relation of the person interfered with or of the one who interferes, especially, forward, presumptuous, meddlesome speech. Such an *impertinence* cannot be expected from a child before elders.

(b) **Impudence** is shameless impertinence. Impertinence has less of intent and determination than impudence. We speak of thoughtless impertinence, shameless impudence. He was dismissed from office on account of his *impudence*.

(c) **Insolence** is literally that which is against custom, that is the violation of customary respect and courtesy. I cannot tolerate a servant's *insolence*.

(d) **Officiousness** is thrusting upon others unasked and undesired service, and is often as well-meant as it is annoying. His *officiousness* is often misunderstood.

(e) **Rudeness** is the behaviour that might be expected from a thoroughly uncultured person, and may be either deliberate and insulting or unintentional or even unconscious. He is desliked by everybody on account of his *rudeness*.

240. Incongruous, discordant, inharmonious, incompatible, inconsistent.

(a) **Incongruous.** Two or more things that do not fit well together, or are not adapted to each other. The colours in this picture are *incongruous.*

(b) **Discordant** is applied to all things that jar in association like musical notes that are not in accord. He sounded a *discordant* note in the meeting.

(c) **Inharmonious** is a milder term than discordant. It was an *inharmonious* gathering of students.

(d) **Incompatible** signifies unable to sympathise or feel alike. Things are *incompatible* which cannot exist together in harmonious relations, and whose action when associated tends to ultimate extinction of one by the other. Love and hatred are *incompatible* emotions.

(e) **Inconsistent** means unable to stand together, it applies to things that cannot be made to agree in thought with each other, or with some standard of truth or right. Slavery and freedom are *inconsistent* with each other in theory, incompatible in fact.

241. Industrious, busy, diligent.

(a) **Industrious** signifies zealously or habitually occupying oneself to any work or business. He is a very *industrious* student.

(b) **Busy** applies to an activity which may be temporary industrious to a habit of life. We may say man is busy just now, that is, occupied, at the moment with something that takes his full attention. It would be ridiculous or satirical to say, he is industrious just now.

(c) **Diligent** indicates also a disposition, which is ordinarily habitual, and suggests more of heartiness and volition than industrious. We say one a diligent, rather than an industrious, reader of the Bible.

242. Infinite, countless, innumerable, numberless, boundless, illimitable, limitless, measureless, unlimited.

(a) **Infinite** signifies without bounds or limits in any way, and may be applied to space, time, quantity, or number. There are *infinite* stars in the sky. In the universe there is *infinite* space.

(b) (c) & (d) **Countless, innumerable** and **numberless** denote what it is difficult or practically impossible to count or number, but still falling short of the infinite as countless leaves, the *countless* sands on the seashore, *numberless* battles, *innumberable* delays.

(e) (f) (g) (h) & (i) **Boundless, illimitable, limitless, measureless, unlimited** are used in reference to what has no apparent or readily determinable limits in space or time, as we speak of the boundless ocean. *Infinite* space is without bounds, not only in fact, but in thought, *infinite* time is truly eternal.

243. Immanent, inherent, intrinsic, congenial, inborn, inbred, innate, ingrained.

(a) **Immanent** is a philosophic word, to denote the dwells in or pervades any substance or spirit without necessarily being a part of it. God is said to be *immanent* in the universe.

(b) **Inherent.** That which is inherent is an inseparable part of that in which it inheres, and is usually thought of with reference to some outworking or effects. This problem presents some *inherent* difficulties.

(c) **Intrinsic.** Frequently intrinsic and inherent can be interchanged, but inherent applies to qualities, while intrinsic applies to essence, so that to speak of intrinsic excellence conveys higher praise than if we say inherent excellence. Gold has *intrinsic* worth.

(d') (e) (f) & (g) **Congenial, inborn, inbred, innate** apply to living beings whereas, inherent and intrinsic may be said of persons or things. Congenial is frequent in medical and legal use with special application to defects as, *congenial* idiocy. Innate and inborn are almost identical, but innate is preferred in philosophical use, as when we speak of innate ideas, that which is inborn, congenial or innate may be original with the individual, but which is inbred or inherited.

(h) **Ingrained** signifies dyed in the grain, and denotes that which is deeply wrought into substance or character. Honesty is *ingrained* in his character.

244. **Inquire, ask.**

One may either ask or inquire one's way. In this sense ask and inquire are nearly interchangeable, chiefly differing in the fact that ask is the popular and inquire the more formal word, although ask has place in the best literary use. Also ask has more reference to the presence of a second person, the solitary investigator inquires rather than asks the cause of some phenomenon, in this sense ask is often used reflexively, as I asked myself why this happened. Inquire into thus becomes a natural synonym for examine, investigate etc.

245. **Inquisitive, inquiring, curious.**

An **Inquisitive** person is one who is bent on finding out all that can be found out by inquiry, especially of little and personal matters, and hence is generally meddlesome and trying. **Inquisitive** may be used in a good sense, but in such connection **inquiring** is to be preferred. As applied to a state of mind, curious denotes a keen and pleasurable desire to know fully something to which one's attention has been called, but without the active tendency that inquisitive applies. A well-bred person may be curious to know, but will not be

inquisitive in trying to ascertain what is of interest in the affairs of another.

246. Insanity, craziness, lunacy, madness, delirium, dementia, monomania.

(a) **Insanity** is the most comprehensive of all these words, including all morbid conditions of mind due to diseased action of the brain or nervous system. Too much mental worry may lead to *insanity.*

(b) **Craziness** is a vague popular term for any sort of disordered mental action, or for conduct suggesting it. His love for display amounts to *craziness.*

(c) **Lunacy** denotes intermittent insanity. He often suffers from *lunacy.*

(d) **Madness** is the old popular term, now suggesting excitement, akin to mania. He has a *madness* for flowers.

(e) **Delirium** is always temporary, and is specifically the insanity of disease, as in acute fevers. In high fever some persons suffer from *delirium.*

(f) **Dementia** is a general weakness of the mental powers, the word is specifically applied to the mental incapacities of senility. The old man is suffering from *dementia.*

(g) **Monomania** is mental derangement as to one subject or object. He has *monomania* for washing his hands.

247. Insist, persist.

(a) **Insist** implies some alleged authority or right, **persist** implies simply determination of will, we insist upon the action of other, we persist in our own. The Principal *insists* on discipline in the college. The students *persisted* in their demands.

248. Interpose, intercede, intermeddle, interfere, intercept, interrupt.

(a) **Interpose** is to place or come between other things or persons, usually as a means of obstruction or prevention of some effect or result that might otherwise occur. When the players began to quarrel among themselves the referees *interposed.*

(b) **Intercede** means to come between persons who are at variance, and plead with the stronger on behalf of the weaker. When a senior boy of the school was quarrelling with a junior, the teacher *interceded.*

(c) **Intermeddle** means to thurst oneself into the concerns of others with officiousness. I do not like him because he has the habit of *intermeddling* in the affairs of others.

(d) **Interfere** means to intrude into others'affairs with more serious purpose, with or without acknowledged right or propriety. You have no business to *interfere* in my personal affairs.

(e) **Intercept** is applied to an object that may be seized or stopped while in transit. My letters are being *intercepted* by some interested persons.

(f) **Interrupt** is applied to an action which might or should be continuous, but is broken in upon. His studies were *interrupted* on account of the death of his father.

249. Involve, implicate.

(a) To **involve** is to roll or wind up with or in, so as to continue inextricably or very nearly inseparably, as the nation is involved in war, the book-keeper's accounts, or the writer's sentences, are involved. **Involve** is a stronger word than implicate, denoting more complete entanglement. As applies to persons, **implicate** applies only to that which is wrong, while involve is more commonly used of

that which if unfortunate, one is *implicated* in a crime, *involved* in embarrassments, misforunes, or perplexities.

250. **Irressolute, undecided.**

A thoughtful man may be undecided as to the course to take in perplexing circumstances, yet when decided he may act with promptness, an irresolute man lacks the nerve to action, irresolution a trait of character.

251. **Kill, murder, execute, assassinate, slay, butcher, slaughter, dispatch.**

(a) **Kill** means simply to destroy life, whether human or animal, or vegetable with no suggestion of how or why. The dog *killed* the cat. The thief *killed* the sentry.

(b) **Murder** means to kill with premeditaion and malicious intent. He was *murdered* by his own nephew.

(c) **Execute** means to kill in fulfilment of a legal sentence. The murderer has been *executed.*

(d) **Assassinate** means to kill by assault, this word is chiefly applied to the killing of public or eminent persons through political motives, whether secretly or openly. Mahatma Gandhi was *assassinated* on 30th January, 1948.

(e) **Slay** means to kill by a blow, or by a weapon. He *slew* his opponent with a sword.

(f) & (g) **Butcher** and **slaughter** apply primarily to the killing of cattle, butcher, when the killing is especially brutal, soldiers mown down in a hopeless charge are said to be slaughtered when no brutality on the enemy's part is implied.

(h) **Dispatch** means to kill swiftly and in general quietly, always with intention, with or without right. The rebel sailors were *dispatched* by the order of the Captain.

252. Language, speech, tongue, dialect, idiom.

(a) **Language** signifies expression of thought by any means. It is difficult to understand the *language* of birds.

(b) **Speech** denotes the power of articulate utterance. We can speak of the language of animals, but not of their *speech*.

(c) **Tongue** is the speech or language of some one people, country, or race. Bengali is a sweet *tongue*.

(d) **Dialect** is a special mode of speaking a language peculiar to some locality or class, not recognised as in accordance with the best usage. Different *dialects* of the English language are spoken in different parts of England.

(e) **Idiom** refers to the construction of phrases and sentences, and the way of forming or using words, it is the peculiar mould in which each language casts its thought. In order to master a language you must be fully conversant with its *idiom*.

253. Law, command, commandment, edict, decree, mandate, statute.

(a) **Law** in its ideal is the statement of a principle of right in mandatory form, by competent authority, with adequate penalty for disobedience, in common use the term is applied to any legislative act, however imperfect or unjust. We must obey the *laws* of the country.

(b) & (c) **Command** or **commandment** are personal and particular, as the *commands* of a parent, the Ten *Commandments*.

(d) **Edict** is the act of an absolute sovereign or other authority. The *edicts* of Ashoka were engraved on rocks.

(e) **Decree** is the order of a court. The court issued a *decree* in his favour.

(f) **Mandate** is specific for an occasion, or a purpose. A superior court issues its *mandate* to an inferior court to send up its records.

(g) **Statute** is the recognised legal term for a specific law. The *statute* regarding estate duty has been amended by the Parliament.

254. Freedom, liberty, independence, licence.

(a) **Freedom** and (b) **Liberty.** In general terms it may be said that freedom is absolute, liberty relative, freedom is the absence of restraint, liberty is the removal of avoidance of restraint. The two words are constantly interchanged, the slave is set at *liberty* or gains his *freedom.* Liberty keeps strictly to the thought of being clear from restraint or compulsion, freedom, takes a wider range, applying to other oppressive, influences, we speak of freedom (and not liberty) from annoyance or intrusion.

(c) **Independence** is said of states or nations, freedom and liberty of individuals. India won her *independence* in 1947.

(d) **Licence** is a permission or privilege granted by adequate authority, a bounded liberty, in the wider sense, licence is an ignoring and defiance of all that should restrain, and a reckless doing of all that individual caprice or passion may choose to do. He has got a *licence* for pistol. I am not in favour of giving *licence* to my children. He is living a life of *licence.*

255. Life, vitality.

(a) **Life** is the state of actual living, **vitality** is the power of living or the capacity of maintaining life, reptiles have remarkable vitality. Life may be used for the vital principle, as, the *life* of a seed.

256. Dead, inanimate, lifeless, deceased, defunct.

(a) **Dead** primarily applies to a once-living organism from which life has departed. The body of a *dead* dog was lying on the road. In its derived meanings, we speak of a *dead* book, and *dead* capital, a *dead* wall, and even of a dead (that is dull and non-resonant) sound.

(b) **Inanimate** primarily applies to that which never had life. Stones are *inanimate* things.

c) **Lifeless** may be used in either connection, and may be also used of that which exhibits none of the signs of life. The sentry was found *lifeless*. Stones are *lifeless*. In its derived sense we can speak of a picture, a statue, a poem, an actor's rendering, of his part as *lifeless*.

(d) **Deceased** is in formal and approved use as a euphemism for dead. A condolence resolution was passed and sent to the family of the *deceased*.

(e) **Defunct** is used to mean finished or dead. The custom of sati is now *defunct* in India.

(f) **Extinct** implies cessation of vitality or force. This volcano is now *extinct*.

257. Apt, liable, likely, credible, presumable, reasonable.

(a) **Apt** implies a natural fitness or tendency. An impetuous person is *apt* to speak hastily.

(b) **Liable** refers to a contingency regarded as unfavourable. The ship was *liable* to founder at any moment.

(c) **Likely** refers to a contingent event regarded as very probable. An industrious worker is *likely* to succeed.

(d) **Credible** signifies readily to be believed. It is a *credible* narrative. Likely in such connection is

used ironically to signify the reverse, as a likely story.

(e) **Presumable.** A thing is presumable which, from what is known, may be taken for granted in advance of proof, His honesty is quite *presumable.*

(f) **Reasonable** in this connection signifies such as the reason can be satisfied with, independently of external grounds for belief or disbelief. The story that he had told is quite *reasonable.*

258. Hear, listen, attend, heed.

(a) **Hear** means simply to become conscious of sound. I *heard* some noise at night.

(b) **Listen** means to make a conscious effort to hear. We may hear without listening, as words suddenly uttered in an adjoining room, or we may listen without hearing, as to a distant speaker.

(c) **Attend.** In attending the mind is intent upon the thought, but listening implies some attention to the meaning or import of the sound. Please *attend* to what I am saying.

(d) **Heed** means not only to attend, but to remember and observe. He did not *heed* to his father's advice.

259. See, look, behold, gaze, glance, scan, inspect, view, survey, watch.

(a) **See** and (b) **Look.** To see is simply to become conscious of an object, of vision, to look is to make a conscious and direct endeavour to see. We may look without seeing, as in darkness, and we may see without looking, as in the case of a flash of lightning.

(c) **Behold** means to fix the sight and the mind with distinctness and consideration upon something that has come to be clearly before the eyes. Abu Ben Adham woke up and *beheld* the Angel.

(d) **Gaze** means to look intently, long and steadily. It is difficult to *gaze* at the sun.

(e) **Glance** means to look casually or momentarily. He *glanced* through the newspaper.

(f) **Scan** means to look at minutely, to note every visible feature. The Principal is *scanning* the list of students who have failed in more than one subject.

(g) **Inspect** means to go below the surface, study item by item. The customs officer *inspected* the luggage of the passengers.

(h) **View** is more comprehensive. He *viewed* the surrounding forest from the top of the hill.

(i) **Survey** means to view, but it expresses the greater exactness of measurement. The commander *surveyed* the whole area.

(j) **Watch** brings in the element of time, we watch for a movement or change. The commander was *watching* for the next move of the enemy.

260. Affection, love, friendship.

(a) **Affection** is kindly feeling, deep, tender, and constant, going out to some person or object, being less fervent, and ardent than love. **Love** is the yearning or outgoing of soul towards something that is regarded as excellent, beautiful, or desirable, love may be briefly defined as strong and absorbing affection for and attraction toward a person or object. Love is more intense, absorbing, and tender than friendship, more intense, impulsive, and passionate than affection, we speak of fervent love, but of deep or tender, affection, or of close, firm, strong friendship.

261. Male, masculine.

(a) **Male** is applied to the sex, **masculine** to the qualities, especially to the stronger, hardier, and more

imperious qualities that distinguish the male sex, as applied to women, masculine has often the depreciatory sense of unwomanly, rude, or harsh, as, a masculine face or voice, or the like, still one may say in a commendatory way, she acted with masculine courage or decision.

262. Massacre, butchery, havoc, carnage.

(a) **Massacre** is the indiscriminate killing in numbers of the unresisting and the defenceless. Nadir Shah ordered the whole-sale *massacre* of the innocent people of Delhi.

(b) **Butchery** is the killing of men rudely and ruthlessly as cattle are killed in the shambles. The *butchery* of prisoners in the concentration camps during the Second World War has a horrible story to tell.

(c) **Havoc** may not be so complete as massacre, nor so coolly brutal as butchery, but is more widely spread and furious, it is destruction let loose, and may be applied to organisations interests, etc. as well as to human life. The invading German forces created *havoc* in Belgium.

(d) **Carnage** refers to widely scattered or heaped up corpses of the slain. Horrible scenes of *carnage* were witnessed in the battlefield of Kalinga, which shocked Ashoka greatly.

263. Memory, remembrance, recollection, reminiscence, retrospection.

(a) **Memory** is the faculty by which knowledge is retained or recalled. He has a very strong *memory*.

(b) **Remembrance.** Memory is a retention of knowledge within the grasp of the mind, while remembrance is the having what is known consciously before the mind. I still have *remembrance* of my childhood days.

(c) **Recollection** involves volition, the mind making a distinct effort to recall something, or fixing the attentive activity upon it when recalled. I am trying to have a *recollection* of the occasion when we met last.

(d) **Reminiscence** is a half-dreamy memory of scenes or events long past. The old man's talk was full of *reminiscence.*

(e) **Retrospection** is a distinct turning of the mind back upon the past, bringing long periods under survey. On *retrospection* he recalled to mind the long vista of his past life.

264. Mercy, clemency, pardon, forgiveness.

(a) **Mercy** is the exercise of less severity than one deserves, or in a more extended sense, the granting of kindness or favour beyond what may rightly claim. The criminal appealed to the judge for *mercy.*

(b) **Clemency** is a colder word than mercy signifying mildness and moderation in the use of power where severity would have legal sanction, it often denotes a habitual mildness of disposition on the part of the powerful, and is matter rather of good nature policy than of principle. The condemn ed person appealed to the President for *clemency.*

(c) **Pardon** remits the outward penalty which the offender deserves. I beg your *pardon* for the wrong I have done to you.

(d) **Forgiveness** dismisses resentment or displeasure from the heart of the one offended. I beseech your *forgiveness* in this matter.

265. Misfortune, adversity.

(a) **Misfortune** is usually of lingering character or consequences, and such as the sufferer is not deemed

directly responsible for, as, he had the *misfortune* to be born blind.

(b) **Adversity** is any considerable disappointment, failure, or misfortune, as regards outward circumstances, as loss of fortune, position, and the like, when long continued or attended with enduring consequences. It is in *adversity* that friends are tested.

266. **Bashfulness, coyness, diffidence, modesty, shyness, timidity, reserve.**

(a) **Bashfulness** is shrinking from notice without assignable reason. *Bashfulness* is natural quality among children.

(b) **Coyness** is half encouragement, half avoidance of offered attention, and may be real or affected. In this poem the poet has beautifully described the *coyness* of young maidens towards their lovers.

(c) **Diffidence** is self-distrust. He could not succeed in life on account of *diffidence*.

(d) **Modesty** is a humble estimate of oneself in comparison with others or with the demands of some undertaking. Though a very learned man, he is full of *modesty*.

(e) **Shyness** is a tendency to shrink from observation. On account of his *shyness* he could not make a social figure.

(f) **Timidity** is a distinct fear of criticism, error, or failure. On account of his *timidity* he did not stand for election.

(g) **Reserve** is the holding oneself aloof from others, or holding back one's feelings from expression, or one's affairs from communication to others. You must exercise some *reserve* in your talk.

267. Money, cash, property, bullion, capital.

(a) **Money** is the authorised medium of exchange, coined money is called coin or specie. He has plenty of *money* in the bank.

(b) **Cash** is money in hand, or paid in hand, as the cash account, the cash. Bills are to be paid in *cash* and not by cheques.

(c) **Property.** In the legal sense, property is not money, and money is not property, for property is that which has inherent value, while money, as such, has but representative value, and may or may not have intrinsic value. He has *property* worth many crores of rupees.

(d) **Bullion** is either gold or silver uncoined or the coined metal considered without reference to its coinage, but simply as merchandise, when its value as bullion may be very different from its value as money. There has been a great rise in the price of *bullion* in recent times.

(e) **Capital.** The word capital is used chiefly of accumulated property or money invested in productive enterprises or available for such investment. A lot of *capital* has been invested in this business.

268. Sullen, sulky, morose, surly.

(a) **Sullen** and (b) **Sulky** are discontented and resentful, sullen denotes more of pride, sulky more of resentful obstinacy. The prisoner showed a *sullen* attitude toward the jailor. It is difficult to deal with a *sulky* subordinate.

(c) **Morose.** The morose are bitterly dissatisfied with the world in general, and disposed to vent their ill nature upon others. The sullen and sulky are for the most part silent, the morose growl out bitter speeches. The *morose* officer was yelling at his subordinates.

(d) **Surly.** A surly person is in a state of latent anger, resenting approach as intrusion, and ready to take offence at anything. Let that *surly* boy alone.

269. Motion, movement, transition, move.

(a) & (b) **Motion** and **movement. Motion** may be either abstract or concrete, more frequently the former, **movement** is always concrete, that is, considered in connection with the thing that moves. Thus we speak of the movement of planets, but of the laws of planetary motion, of military movements, but of perpetual motion.

(c) **Transition.** Motion is change of place or position in space, transition is a passage from one point or position in space to another. Comets are often in *transition.*

(d) **Move.** Move is used chiefly of contests or competitions, as in chess or politics, as, it is your *move*, a shrewd *move* of the opposition.

270. Mourn, bemoan, bewail, lament, deplore, rue, regret, sorrow.

(a) **Mourn** is more prolonged than regret etc. The widow *mourned* for her dead husband for the rest of her life.

(b) **Bemoan.** One bemoans with suppressed and often inarticulate sounds of grief. The poor cow *bemoaned* the death of her calf.

(c) **Bewail.** One bewails with passionate utterance, whether of inarticulate cries or of spoken words. The mother *bewailed* the loss of her child.

(d) **Lament.** One laments in plaintive or pathetic words. The beggar was *lamenting* over his misfortune.

(e) **Deplore**. One deplores with settled sorrow which may or may not find relief in words. All his life he *deplored* his failure to take advantage of the golden opportunity offered to him.

(f) **Rue**. One is made to rue an act by some misfortune resulting, or by some penalty or vengeance inflicted because of it. You shall *rue* the insulting words you have spoken to me.

(g) **Regret.** One regrets a slight misfortune or a hasty work. I *regret* my improper remarks.

(h) **Sorrow.** One sorrows over the death of a friend.

271. Common, mutual, reciprocal.

(a) **Common.** That is common to which two or more persons have the same or actual claim, or in which they have equal interest or participation. There must be a *common* room in every college. He is our *common* enemy.

(b) **Mutual**. That is mutual which is freely interchanged. Russia and India have entered into a *mutual* air agreement.

(c) **Reciprocal.** That is reciprocal in respect to which one act or movement is met by a corresponding act and movement in return. Friendship between two persons has to be *reciprocal*.

272. Mysterious, mystic.

(a) **Mysterious.** That is mysterious in the true sense which is beyond human comprehension. The ways of God are *mysterious*.

(b) **Mystic.** That is mystic or mystical which has associated with hidden or recondite meaning, especially of a religious kind. Black was a *mystic* poet.

273. Marine, maritime, naval, nautical, oceanic.

(a) **Marine** signifies belonging to the ocean. Sponge is a *marine* product.

(b) **Maritime** means bordering or connected with ocean. The English are a *maritime* nation.

(c) **Naval** refers to the armed forces of a nation on the sea, and lakes and rivers. He is an officer in the *naval* forces.

(d) **Nautical** denotes primarily anything connected with sailors or with ships or navigation. He is a graduate in *nautical* engineering.

(e) **Oceanic** is especially applied to that which is connected with or suggestive of ocean. *Oceanic* currents have a great effect on the climate of a place.

274. **Clean, orderly, tidy, neat, nice, spruce, trim, prim.**

(a) **Clean** is that which is free from soil or defilement of any kind. The water of this well is *clean.*

(b) **Orderly** is used in relation to other things. A room or desk is *orderly* when every article is in place, a person is *orderly* who habitually keeps things so.

(c) **Tidy** denotes that which conforms to propriety in general. An unlaced shoe may be perfectly clean, but is not *tidy*.

(d) **Neat** refers to that which is clean and tidy, with nothing superfluous, or show. We speak of plain but *neat* clothes, the same idea of freedom from the superfluous appears in the phrases "a *neat* speech", "a *neat* reply".

(e) **Nice** is stronger than neat, implying value and beauty. A cheap, coarse dress may be perfectly neat, but would not be termed *nice*.

(f) **Spruce** is applied to the show and affectation of neatness with a touch of smartness. The military officer was putting on a *spruce* uniform.

(g) **Trim** denotes a certain shapely and elegant firmness, often with suppleness and grace. He was wearing a *trim* suit.

(h) **Prim** applies to a precise, formal, affected nicety. In her dress she is always *prim*.

275. **Essential, indispensable, requisite, necessary, needful, needed.**

(a) **Essential** is that which belongs to the essence of a thing, so that the thing cannot exist in its completeness without it. Honesty is an *essential* part of character.

(b) **Indispensable** is that which may be only an adjunct, but it is one that cannot be spared. Good food is *indispensable* for health.

(c) **Requisite** is that which is so in the judgment of the person requiring it. Please inform me about your *requisites* for carrying out this plan.

(d) **Necessary** is that which is absolutely needed to accomplish a desired result. Hard work is *necessary* for success in life.

(e) & (f) **Needful** and **needed** are more concrete than necessary and respect an end to be attained, while necessary may apply to what exists. Necessary food is what one cannot live without, while needful food is that without which one cannot enjoy comfort, health and strength.

276. **Modern, recent, novel.**

(a) **Modern** is that which has begun to exist in the present age, and still exists. Dr. Iqbal is the greatest philosopher of *modern* time.

(b) **Recent** denotes that which has come into existence within a comparatively brief period, and may or may not be existing still. What is the *recent* development in Pakistan.

(c) **Novel** is that which has never been known before. Television is a *novel* discovery of the twentieth century.

277. **Nimble, swift.**

(a) **Nimble** refers to lightness, freedom, and quickness of motion within a somewhat narrow range, with readiness to turn suddenly to any point. **Swift** applies commonly to sustained motion over greater distance. A pickpocket is *nimble*-fingered, a dancer *nimble*-footed, an arrow, a racehorse, or an ocean-steamer is *swift*. We speak of a *nimble* wit, *swift* destruction.

278. **Obtain, win, procure, secure.**

(a) **Obtain,** when one gets the object of his desire, he is said to obtain it, whether he has gained or earned it or not. He has *obtained* permission to take the examination.

(b) **Win** denotes contest, with a suggestion of chance or hazard. He at last *won* the lawsuit.

(c) **Procure.** One obtains a thing commonly by some direct effort of his own, he procures it commonly by the intervention of some one else. By the recommendation of his officer he has *procured* a job for his son.

(d) **Secure.** One secures what has seemed uncertain or elusive, when he gets it firmly into his possession or under his control. He was able to *secure* first class in the examination.

279. **Instruction, direction, command, directive.**

(a) **Instruction** implies more superiority of knowledge. A teacher gives *instructions* to his pupils.

(b) **Direction** implies more of authority. An employer gives *directions* to his workmen.

(c) **Command** implies instruction of a superior regarding action. The soldiers have to obey the *command* of the officer.

(d) **Directive** conveys all the three of these instructions for actions, directions for procedure, and command for performance. The Chief Minister has issued a *directive* to all District Magistrates to devote some time every day to listen to the complaints of the public.

280. Ought, should.

(a) **Ought** is the stronger word, holding most closely to the sense of moral obligation, or sometimes imperative logical necessity. **Should** may have the sense of moral obligation or may apply merely to propriety or expediency. We *ought* to serve our parents. Students *should* work hard.

281. Pain, ache, pangs, throe, paroxym.

(a) **Pain** is the most general term of this group, including all the others, pain is a disturbing sensation from which nature revolts, resulting from such injurious external interferences (as from a wound, a bruise, a harsh word etc.) or from some lack of what one needs, craves or cherishes (as, the pain of hunger or bereavement), or from some abnormal action of bodily or mental functions (as, the pains of disease, envy, or discontent).

(b) **Ache** is lingering pain, more or less severe. He has been suffering from tooth *ache* for many days.

(c) **Pang** is a pain which is short, sharp, intense and repeated. He suffered from the *pangs* of hunger. The mother suffered from the *pangs* of separation from her son.

(d) **Throe** is a violent pain. The patient is in the *throes* of heart-attack.

(e) **Paroxym** applies to an alternately recurring and receding pain which comes as if it were in waves. A heart patient suffers from *paroxyms* of pain.

282. Durable, lasting, permanent, enduring.

(a) **Durable** is said almost wholly of material substances. This cloth is very *durable*.

(b) **Lasting** is said of either material or immaterial things. Raleigh cycle is very *lasting*.

(c) **Permanent** is a word of wider meaning, a thing is permanent which is not liable to change. The colour of this cloth is *permanent*.

(d) **Enduring** is applied to that which resists both time and change. Mr. Jinnah has earned *enduring* fame.

283. Injurious, pernicious.

(a) **Pernicious** is stronger than **injurious**, that which is injurious is capable of doing harm, that which is pernicious or likely to be destructive. Smoking is an *injurious* habit. Cholera is a *pernicious* disease.

284. Persuade, coax, induce.

(a) **Persuade** means to bring the will of another to a desired decision by some influence exerted upon it short of compulsion. He was *persuaded* to travel by air.

(b) **Coax** is a slighter word than persuade, seeking the same end by shallower methods, largely by appeal to personal feeling, with or without success. The child *coaxed* the mother to buy him a toy.

(c) **Induce**. One may be induced by means not properly included in persuasion, as by bribery of intimidation. The doctor was *induced* to give a false certificate.

285. Perverse, stubborn, obstinate, petulant.

(a) **Perverse** signifies wilfully wrong or erring, unreasonably set against right, reason, or authority. Being a man of *perverse* temperament he is out to wrong any one.

(b) & (c) **Stubborn** or **obstinate** person will not do what another desires or requires. He is so *obstinate* that he does not obey even his father.

(d) **Petulant** person frets, but may comply. Though he is of *petulant* nature, he can be persuaded by tactful handling.

286. Pitiful, pitiable, piteous.

(a) **Pitiful** & (b) **Pitiable** refer to what may be deserving of pity, pitiful being used chiefly for that which is merely an object of thought, pitiable being used chiefly for that which is brought directly before the senses, as a pitiful story, a pitiable condition. Since pity, however, always implies weakness or inferiority in that which is pitied, pitiful and pitiable are often used for what might awaken pity, but does not awaken contempt, as a *pitiful* excuse, he presented a *pitiable* appearance.

(c) **Piteous** applies to what really excites emotion. The *piteous* cries of the child were heard by the passers-by.

287. Pity, sympathy, mercy, compassion, commiseration.

(a) **Pity** (b) **Sympathy**. Pity is a feeling of grief or pain aroused by the weakness, misfortunes, or distresses of others, joined with a desire to help or relieve. *Sympathy* (feeling or suffering with) implies some degree of equality kindred or union, pity is for what is weak or unfortunate, hence, pity is often resented where sympathy would be welcomed. We have *sympathy* with one in joy or grief, in pleasure or pain, pity only for those in suffering or need.

(c) **Mercy.** Pity may be in the mind, but mercy does something for those who are its objects. He shows *mercy* to the poor.

(d) **Compassion** like pity, is exercised only with respect to the suffering or unfortunate, but combines with the tenderness of pity, the dignity of sympathy and the active quality of mercy. On seeing the dead and the wounded on the battlefield, the heart of Ashoka was filled with *compassion.*

(e) **Commisseration** is as tender as compassion, but more remote and hopeless, we have commisseration for sufferers whom we cannot reach or cannot relieve. The sad account of condition of the victims of earthquake in Japan filled the hearts of people all over the world with *commisseration*.

288. Plead, argue, advocate.

(a) **Plead** means to employ argument or persuasion, or both, in behalf of oneself or some one else, with earnestness or importunity. It always implies some appeal to the feelings. He *pleaded* to the Principal to pardon his offence.

(b) **Argue.** One argues a case solely on rational grounds with fair consideration of both sides. The government counsel *argued* the case for four hours.

(c) **Advocate.** One advocates one side for the purpose of carrying it, and under the influence of motives that may range all the way from cold self-interest to the highest and noblest impulses. Mr. Khursheed is *advocating* the cause of the landless.

289. Pleasing, pleasant, kind, good-natured.

(a) **Pleasing** is that from which pleasure is received without reference to any action or intent in that which confers it, as, a *pleasing* picture, a *pleasing* landscape.

(b) (c) & (d) **Pleasant** is that which has active qualities adapted to give pleasure, as, a *pleasant* breeze, a *pleasant* (not pleasing) day. As applied to persons, pleasant always refers to a disposition ready and desirous to please, and in this sense to a disposition near akin to kind, but kind refers to act or intent, while pleasant stops with disposition. Pleasant keeps always something of the sense of actually giving pleasure, and thus surpasses the meaning of good-natured, there are good-natured people who by reason of rudeness and ill-breeding are not pleasant companions. A pleasing face has good features, complexion, expression, etc., a pleasant face indicates a kind heart and an obliging disposition, as well as kindly feelings in actual exercise.

290. Civil, polite, courteous, courtly, genteel, urbane, polished, cultured.

(a) **Civil** & (b) **Polite.** A man may be civil with no consideration for others, simply because self-respect forbids him to be rude, but one who is polite has at least some care for the opinions of others, and if polite, in the highest and true sense, he cares for the comfort and happiness of others in the smallest matters. Civil is a colder and more distant word than polite. Though proud he is *civil* in his behaviour to others. Being a thorough gentleman he is *polite* to everybody.

(c) **Courteous** is fuller and richer, dealing often with greater matters than civil and polite, and is used only in the good sense. This officer is *courteous* even to his subordinates.

(d) **Courtly** suggests that which befits a royal court and is used of external grace and stateliness without reference to the prompting feeling. She has a *courtly* face.

(e) **Genteel** refers to an external elegance which may be showy and superficial, and the word is thus

inferior to polite or courteous. In his manners he is very *genteel*.

(f) **Urbane** refers to a politeness that is genial and successful in giving others a sense of ease and cheer. In his behaviour he is very *urbane*.

(g) **Polished** refers to external elegancies of speech, as a *polished* gentleman or a *polished* scoundrel.

(h) **Cultured** refers to a real and high development of mind and soul, of which the external manifestation is the smallest part. Mr. Ayub is a highly *cultured* person.

291. Polity, policy.

(a) **Polity** is the permanent system of government of a state, a church, or a society, **policy** is the method of management with reference to the attainment of certain ends. The *polity* of the U.S.A. is different from that of England. The national *policy* of the United States is republican, each administration has a *policy* of its own. Policy is often used as equivalent to expediency, as many think honesty to be good policy.

292. Adjourn, defer, postpone.

(a) **Adjourn** signifies literally to put off to another day, and resume business where it left off, as if there had been no interval, or it may *adjourn* to a definite later date, or when no day can be fix d, to meetat the call of the president or other officer. In common usage, to adjourn a matter, is to hold it in abeyance until it may be more conveniently or suitably attended to. The Parliament was *adjourned* for the rest of the day after passing a condolence resolution on the sad demise of Maulana Azad.

(b) **Defer** means simply to lay or put aside temporarily. Let us *defer* the discussion on this natter for some time.

(c) **Postpone** means strictly to lay or put aside until after something else occurs, or is done, known, obtained or the like. Let us *postpone* discussion on this matter until we get full information about it.

293. Precarious, uncertain.

(a) **Uncertain** is applied to things that human knowledge cannot certainly determine or that human power cannot certainly control, **precarious** originally meant dependent on the will or pleasure of another, now it also means dependent on chance or hazard. One holds office by a *precarious* tenure, or land by a precarious title, the strong man's hold on life is uncertain, the invalid's is precarious.

294. Pretence, pretext, ruse, pretension.

(a) & (b) **Pretence** and **Pretext**. Pretence in the unfavourable and usual sense, is something advanced or displayed for the purpose of concealing the reality. A person makes a pretence of something for the credit or advantage to be gained by it, he makes what is allowed or approved a pretext for doing what would be opposed or condemned, a tricky school boy makes a *pretence* of doing an errand which he does not do, or he makes the actual doing of an errand a *pretext* for playing truant.

(c) **Ruse** is something employed to blind deceive so as to mask an ulterior design, and enable a person to gain some end that he would not be allowed to approach directly. The clever salesman played a *ruse* on the innocent villager.

(d) **Pretention** is a claim that is or may be contested. He makes *pretention* to legal knowledge.

295. Anticipate, forestall.

(a) **Anticipate** is used in the good sense. His thoughtful kindness *anticipated* my wish (that is, met the wish before it was expressed).

(b) **Forestall** means to take or act in advance in one's own behalf and to the prejudice or hinderance of another. The American scientists were *forestalled* by the Russian scientists in the launching of the earth satellite.

296. **Antecedent, previous, preceding, foregoing, anterior, prior, former.**

(a) **Antecedent** may simply denote priority in time, implying no direct connection between that which goes before and that which follows, as, the striking of one clock may be always *antecedent* to the striking of another with no casual connections between them.

(b) & (c) **Previous** and **preceding.** Antecedent and previous may refer to that which goes or happen at any distance in advance, preceding is limited to that which is immediately or next before, the preceding transaction is the one completed just before the one with which it is compared, a previous statement or chapter may be in any part of the book that has gone before, the preceding statement or chapter comes next before an interval.

(d) **Foregoing** is used only of that which is spoken or written, as the *foregoing* statement.

(e) **Anterior,** while it can be used of time, is coming to be employed chiefly with reference to place, as the *anterior* lobes of the brain.

(f) **Prior** bears exclusive reference to time, and commonly where that which is first in time is first also in right, as a prior demand. He who came first, has the *prior* right to occupy the seat.

(g) **Former** is used of time, or of position in written or printed matter, not of space in general. We say *former* times, a *former* chapter, etc.

297. Aboriginal, primeval, prime, primary, primordial, primitive, pristine, immemorial.

(a) **Aboriginal** signifies pertaining to the earliest known inhabitants of a country in the widest sense, including not merely human beings but animals and plants. The Red Indians are the *aboriginals* of America.

(b) **Primeval** signifies strictly belonging to the first ages, earliest in time, but often only the earliest of which man knows or conceives. There were many upheavals on the earth in the *primeval* times.

(c) & (d) **Prime and primary** may signify either first in time or first in importance, primary has also the sense of elementary or preparatory, we speak of a *prime* minister, a *primary* school.

(e) **Primordial** is the first in an order of existence or developments, a *primordial* leaf.

(f) **Primitive** frequently signifies having the original characteristic of that which it represents, as well as standing first in time, as, the *primitive* church. Primeval simplicity is the simplicity of early ages, *primitive* simplicity may be found in retired villages now.

(g) **Pristine** is used almost exclusively in a good sense of that which is original or perhaps ancient, as, *pristine* purity, innocence, vigour.

(h) **Immemorial** refers solely to time, independent of quality. These customs have come down from times *immemorial*.

298. Prophesy, predict, prognosticate.

(a) & (b) **Prophesy** and **predict**. Prophesy differs from predict by assuming a claim to supernatural or divine inspiration. The politicians *predicted* the

defeat of the independent candidate. Christ *prophesied* the fall of the Roman Empire.

(c) **Prognosticate** means to predict from observed signs, indication or conditions. It is not difficult to *prognosticate* the weather.

299. Proposal, offer, proposition, bid, overture.

(a) & (b) **Proposal** or **offer** puts something before one for acceptance or rejection. He made to her a *proposal* of marriage.

(c) **Proposition** sets forth truth (or what is claimed to be truth) in formal statement. The proposition is for consideration, the proposal for action, as, a *proposition* in geometry, a proposal of higher taxation.

(d) **Bid** is commercial and often verbal, as, a bid at an auction. One who gives the highest *bid*, will get the house.

(e) **Overture** opens negotiation or conference, and the word is especially used of some movement toward reconciliation. Russia has made *overtures* of peace to the U.S.A.

300. Protract, delay.

Protract means to cause to occupy a longer time than is usual, expected, or desirable. We *protract* a negotiation which we are slow to conclude, delay may be used either of the beginning or of any stage in the proceedings, we may delay a person as well as an action, but *protract* is not used of persons.

301. Prowess, valour.

Prowess and **valour** imply both daring and doing. Valour meets odds or perils with courageous action, doing its utmost to conquer at any risk or cost,

prowess has power and ability adapted to the need, dauntless valour is often vain against superior prowess. The soldier showed great *valour* in the battlefield. Shivaji was a leader of great *prowess*.

302. Pure, innocent, virtuous.

In moral and religious use *pure* denotes positive excellence of a high order, one is innocent who knows nothing of evil, and has experienced no touch of temptation, one is pure who, with the knowledge of evil and exposure to temptation, keeps heart and soul unstained. Virtuous refers primarily to right action, pure to right feeling, as "Blessed are the *pure* of heart, for they shall see God". *Virtuous* acts are always rewarded.

303. Odd, singular, strange, peculiar, eccentric, erratic, queer, quaint, funny, droll, grotesque.

(a) **Odd** & (b) **Singular.** Odd is unmated, as an odd shoe, and so uneven, as an odd number. *Singular* is alone of its kind, as, the singular number. What is singular is odd, but what is odd may not be singular, as a drawerful of odd gloves.

(c) **Strange** is something either unnatural or extraordinary. In the forest they saw a *strange* bird.

(d) **Peculiar** is that which belongs especially to a person as his own, in its ordinary use there is the implication that the thing peculiar to one is not common to the majority. Every man has some *peculiar* characteristic.

(e) **Eccentric** is of centre, and so off or aside from the ordinary or normal course, as a genuis is commonly *eccentric*.

(f) **Erratic** signifies wandering, a stronger and more censorious term than eccentric. You cannot rely on *erratic* persons.

(g) **Queer** is aside from the common in a way that is comical or perhaps slightly ridiculous or mysterous. At times he behaves in a *queer* manner. He was putting on a *queer* cap on his head.

(h) **Quaint** denotes that which is pleasantly odd or fanciful, often with something of the antique, as, the *quaint* architecture of medieval times.

(i) **Funny** is that which is calculated to provoke laughter. I could not help laughing at his *funny* appearance.

(j) **Droll** is that which is quietly amusing. He has become popular on account of his *droll* acting.

(k) **Grotesque** is that which in the material sense is irregular or mishapen in form or outline or ill-proportioned so as to be somewhat ridiculous, the French bizarre is practically equivalent to grotesque. He makes *grotesque* movement with his hands.

304. Accelerate, dispatch, speed, hasten, hurry, facilitate, expedite.

(a) **Accelerate** means to increase the speed of action or of motion. A motion whose speed increases upon itself is said to be accelerated as the motion of a falling body, which becomes swifter with every second of time. To *accelerate* any work is to hasten its toward a finish.

(b) **Dispatch** means to do and be done with, to get a thing off one's hand. To dispatch an enemy is to kill him outright and quickly, to dispatch a messenger is to send him in haste, to dispatch a business is to bring it quickly to an end.

(c) **Speed** means really to secure swiftness. The manager asked the factory workers to *speed* up production.

(d) **Hasten** means to attempt swiftness, whether successfully or unsuccessfully. Though he *hastened* the work, he could not finish it in time.

(e) **Hurry** always indicates something of confusion. For lack of proper planning he had to *hurry* through the work in the last stages.

(f) **Facilitate** means to quicken by making easy. Concentration *facilitates* hard work.

(g) **Expedite** means to quicken by removing hindrance. The government is making all efforts to *expedite* the. production of steel in the country.

305. Quote, cite.

To quote is to give an author's words, either exactly, as in direct quotation, or in substance, as in indirect quotation, to cite is, etymologically, to call up a passage, as a witness is summoned. In citing a passage its exact location by chapter, page, or otherwise must be given, so that it can be promptly called into evidence, in quoting the location may or may not be given, but the words or substance of the passage must be given. In this book the author has *quoted* freely from Shakespeare. In support of his argument he *cited* verses from the Gita.

306. Racy, pungent, piquant, spicy.

Racy applies in the first instance to the pleasing flavour characteristic of certain wines. **Pungent** denotes something sharply stimulating to the organs of taste or smell, as pepper, vinegar, ammonia, **piquant** denotes a quality similar in kind to pungent but less in degree, alluring and agreeable, pungent spices may be deftly compunded into a piquant sauce. As applied to literary products, racy refers to that which is striking, vigorous, pleasing, **spicy** to that which is stimulating to the

mental taste, as spices is to the physical. *Piquant* and *pungent* in their figurative use keep very close to their literal sense.

307. **Extraordinary, unique, rare, scarce.**

(a) **Extraordinary** signifies greatly, beyond the ordinary. It is a neutral word, capable of a high and good sense or of an invidious, opprobrious, or contemptuous significance. He is a man of *extraordinary* generosity or foolishness.

(b) **Unique** is alone of its kind. Liquat Ali was a *unique* personality.

(c) **Rare** is infrequent of its kind, great poems are rare. To say of a thing that it is rare is simply to affirm that it is now seldom found, whether previously common or not, as, a *rare* old book, a *rare* word.

(d) **Scarce.** To call a thing scarce implies that it was at sometime more plentiful, as when we say money is scarce these days. A particular coin may be rare, scarce applies to demand and use, and almost always to concrete things, to speak of virtue, genius, or heroism as scarce would be somewhat ludicrous.

308. **Ungovernable, unmanageable, rebellious, seditious, insubordinate, mutinous.**

(a) **Ungovernable** applies to that which successfully defies authority and power. The Pathans of the tribal area are *ungovernable.*

(b) **Unmanageable** applies to that which resists the utmost exercise of skill and power combined. These days college students are *unmanageable.*

(c) **Rebellious** applies to that which is defiant to authority, whether successfully 5 unsuccessfully. The *rebellious* general was arrested and executed.

(d) **Seditious** applies to that which partakes of or tends to excite a rebellious spirit. M. Sadiq has been detained on account of his *seditious* acts.

Seditious suggests more of covert plan, scheming or conspiracy, (rebellious more of overt act or open violence).

(e) **Insubordinate** applies to the disposition to resist and resent control as such. As he was *insubordinate* to his officer, he was dismissed.

(f) **Mutinous** applies to open defiance of authority especially in the army, navy, or merchant marine. The *mutinous* sailors were put to death by the order of the captain.

309. Recant, abjure.

To recant is to deny formally and publicly some opinion or statement, especially in religion, that one has held or advocated. Abjure is etymologically the exact equivalent of forswear signifying to put away formally and under oath, as an error, heresy, or evil practice, or a condemned and detested person. A man *recants* his beliefs, *abjures* his allegiance.

310. Trusty, trustworthy, reliable.

(a) **Trusty** (b) **Trustworthy** refer to inherent qualities of a high order, trustworthy being especially applied to persons, and denoting moral integrity and truthfulness, we speak of a trusty sword, a trustworthy man.

(c) **Reliable** is inferior in meaning, denoting merely the possession of such qualities as are needed for safe reliance, as, a reliable pledge, reliable information. A man is said to be reliable with reference not only to moral qualities, but to judgment, knowledge, skill, habits or pecuniary ability. A reliable messenger is one who may be depended on to do

his errand correctly and promptly, a trusty or trustworthy messenger is one who may be admitted to knowledge of the views and purposes of those who employ him.

311. Retirement, seclusion, solitude, privacy.

(a) **Retirement.** In retirement one withdraws from association he has had with others. After living an active life for a number of years, he wants to go into *retirement.*

(b) **Seclusion.** In seclusion one shuts himself off from the society of all except intimate friends or attendants. As he is living a life of *seclusion,* he does not receive any visitor.

(c) **Solitude.** In solitude no other person is present. The sage is living a life of *solitude* in the forest.

(d) **Privacy** denotes freedom from the presence or observation of those not concerned or whom we do not wish to have concerened in our affairs, *privacy* is more temporary than seclusion, we speak of a moment's privacy. In this place I cannot enjoy *privacy* even for a few hours.

There may be loneliness without solitude, as amid an unsympathetic crowd, and solitude without loneliness, as when one is glad to be alone.

312. Retaliation, revenge, vengeance, retribution.

(a) & (b) **Retaliation** and **revenge** are personal and often bitter. Retaliation may be partial, revenge is meant to be complete and may be excessive. As Mohan was beaten by Sohan the latter abused the former in *retaliation.* As he insulted my brother, I took *revenge* by giving him a good thrashing.

(c) **Vengeance** which once meant an indignant vindication of justice, now signifies the most furious and unsparing revenge. The dacoits wreaked

vengeance on the poor villagers for giving information to the police.

(d) **Retribution** means the impersonal visitation of the doom of righteous law. We must be afraid of divine *retribution*.

313. Rotate, revolve.

To **rotate** is said of a body that has a circular motion about its own centre or axis, to **revolve** is said of a body that moves about a centre outside of itself. A revolving body may also *rotate* at the same time. The earth *revolves* round the sun, and *rotates* on its own axis.

314. Right, privilege, franchise, prerogative.

(a) **Right** may be either general or special, natural, or artificial. "Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" are the natural and inalienable rights of all men, rights of property, inheritance etc. are individual and special, and often artificial.

(b) **Privilege** is always special, exceptional, and artificial. It is something peculiar to one or some, as distinguished from others. A privilege may be of doing or avoiding, in the latter case it is an exemption or immunity, as a *privilege* of hunting and fishing, exemption from military service, immunity from arrest.

(c) **Franchise** is a specific right or privilege granted by the government or established as such by governmental authority, as, the elective *franchise*, a railroad *franchise*.

(d) **Prerogative** is an official right or privilege especially one inherent in the royal or sovereign power, in a wider sense it is an exclusive and peculiar privilege which one possesses by reason of being what he is, as reason is the *prerogative* of man, kings and nobles

have often claimed *prerogatives* and privileges opposed to the inherent rights of the people.

315. Rural, rustic.

Rural refers especially to scenes or objects in the country, considered as the work of nature, **rustic** refers to their effect upon man or to their condition as affected by human agency, as, a rural scene, a rustic party, a rustic lass. We speak of the rural population, rural simplicity etc. Rural has always a favourable sense, rustic frequently an unfavourable one, as denoting a lack of culture and refinement, thus rustic politeness expresses that which is well-meant but awkward. Rustic is, however, often used for a studied simplicity, an artistic rudeness, which is pleasing and beautiful, as a rustic cottage.

316. Sagacious, shrewd.

Sagacious refers to a power of ready, far-reaching and accurate inference from observed facts, perhaps in themselves very slight, that seems like a special sense or to a similar readiness to foresee the results of any action a kind of prophetic common sense, especially upon human motives or conduct. Sagacious is a broader word than **shrewd,** and not capable of the invidious sense which the latter often bears. Mr. Jinnah was a *sagacious* statesman. Mr. Liquat Ali was a *shrewd* politician.

317. Sample, specimen.

(a) **Sample.** A sample is a portion taken at random out of a quantity supposed to be homogeneous, so that the qualities found in the sample may reasonably be expected to be found in the whole, as a *sample* of sugar, a *sample* of cloth.

(b) A **Specimen** is one unit of a series, or a fragment of a mass, all of which is supposed to possess the same essential qualities, as, a specimen of coinage. No other unit or portion may be exactly like the *specimen*, while all the rest is supposed to be exacdly like the sample.

318. Satisfy, sate, satiate, cloy, surfeit, glut, suffice, content.

(a) **Satisfy** means to furnish enough to meet ph[illegible] mental, or spiritual desire. Not less than half [illegible] of milk will *satisfy* the child.

(b) (c) **Sate** or **satiate** means to gratify desire so as to extinghish it for a time. I am *sated* or *s*[illegible] with sweetmeats.

(d) & (e) **Cloy** or **surfeit** means to gratify to the point of revulsion or disgust. He *surfeited* himself with wine.

(f) **Glut** is a strong word applied to the utmost satisfaction of vehement appetites and passions, as to glut a vengeful spirit with slaughter, we speak of *glutting* the market with a supply so excessive as to extinguish the demand.

(g) **Suffice** means to be sufficient. Much less than is needed to satisfy many suffice a frugal or abstemious person.

(h) **Content.** Much less than a sufficiency may *content* one of a patient and submissive spirit.

319. Sensibility, sensitiveness, susceptibility.

(a) **Sensibility** denotes sometimes capacity of feeling of any kind, as, sensibility to heat or cold, sometimes a peculiar readiness to be the subject of a feeling, especially of the higher feelings, as, the *se ibility* of the artist or the poet.

(b) **Sensitiveness** denotes an especial delicacy of sensibility, ready to be excited by the slightest cause, as displayed, for instance, in the sensitive plant.

(c) **Susceptibility** is rather a capacity to receive to contain feeeling, so that a person of great susceptibility is capable of being readily and deeply moved. A person of great sensitiveness is quickly and keenly affected, by any external influence, as by music, pathos, or ridicule, while a person o great susceptibility is not only touched, but moved to his utmost soul.

.0. Severe, rigid, rigorous, strict, stern, austere.

(a) **Severe** is that which is devoid of all softness, mildness, indulgence, or levity, or (in literature and art) devoid of unnecessary ornament, amplification, or embellishment of any kind, as a *severe* style, as said of anything painful, severe signifies such as heavily taxes endurance or power to resist, as a severe pain, fever, or winter.

(b) **Rigid** signifies primarily stiff, resisting any effort to change its shape, its will, or course of conduct. The laws of income tax are very *rigid*.

(c) **Rigorous** is nearly akin to rigid, but is a stronger word, having reference to action or active qualities, a rigid rule may be *rigorously* enforced.

(d) **Strict** signifies bound or stretched tight, tense, strenuously exact. He is a *strict* disciplinarian.

(e) **Stern** uses harshness and authority with strictness or severity, stern, as said even of inanimate objects, suggests something authoritative or forbidding. The Late Sardar Patel had a *stern* face.

(f) **Austere** signifies severely simple or temperate. Mahatma Gandhi lived an *austere* life.

321. Shake, rock, swing, oscillate, vibrate, jolt, rattle, joggle, agitate.

(a) **Shake.** A thing is shaken which is subjected to short and abruptly, checked movements as forward and backward, up and down, from side to side etc. *Shake* the bottle befor using the medicine.

(b) **Rock.** A thing rocks that is sustained from below. The whole town was *rocked* on account of the earthquake.

(c) **Swing.** A thing swings if suspended from above as a pendulum.

(d) **Oscillate** means to swing with a smooth and regular returning motion. The pendulum of a clock may be said to swing or *oscillate*.

(e) **Vibrate** means to quiver. A steel bridge *vibrates* under the passage of a heavy train.

(f) **Jolt** means to lift from and let down suddenly upon an unyielding surface. The carriage *jolted* over the stones.

(g) **Rattle** refers directly to the sound produced by shaking. The stones *rattled* in the drum when it was rolled.

(h) **Joggle** means to shake slightly. A passing touch *joggles* the desk on which one is writing.

(i) **Agitate** literally means the same as shake but we speak of the sea as agitated and not shaken. In the metaphorical use agitate is more transitory and superficial shake more fundamental and enduring, a person's feelings are *agitated* by distressing news, his courage, his faith or his credit, is shaken.

321. Shall, will.

Shall and **will** are used as auxiliaries in the simple future tense as follows, "I shall, thou will, he will, we shall, you will, they will. As auxiliaries expressing a promise, determination, threat, command, or permission, their use is preceisely the opposite, as follows, I will, he shall, we will, you shall, they shall.

322. Sign, signal, symptom.

(a) **Sign** is any distinctive mark by which a thing may be recognised or its presence known, and may be intentional or accidental, natural or artificial, suggestive, descriptive or wholly arbitrary.

(b) **Signal.** While a sign may be involuntary, and even unconscious, a signal is always voluntary, a ship may show signs of distress to the casual observer, but signals of distress are a distinct appeal for aid.

(c) **Symptom** is a vital phenomenon resulting from a diseased condition. A hot skin and rapid pulse are *symptoms* of pneumonia.

323. Scout, spy.

The **scout** and the **spy** are both employed to obtain information of the numbers, movements etc. of any enemy. The *scout* lurks on the outskirts of the hostile army with such concealment as the case admits of, but without disguise, a *spy* enters in disguise within enemy's lines. A scout, if captured has the rights of a prisoner of war, a spy is held to have forfeited all rights, and is liable, in case of capture, to capital punishment. Soldiers not in disguise or military aviators are not considered spies, even while passing through or over hostile territory.

324. Colour, dye, stain, tinge.

(a) **Colour** means to impart a colour desired or undesired,

temporary or permanent. He has got the walls of his house *coloured* blue.

(b) **Dye** means to impart a colour intentionally and with a view to permanence, and especially so as to pervade the substance or fibre of that to which it is applied. He has got his coat *dyed* red.

(c) **Stain** means primarily to discolour, to impart a colour undesired and perhaps unintended, and which may or may not be permanent. During Holi Hindus *stain* one another's clothes with all sorts of colours.

(d) **Tinge** means to colour slightly. Please *tinge* this sari with blue colour.

325. Steal, pilfer, embezzle, swindle.

(a) **Steal** means to take covertly or surreptitiously anything material or immaterial. My servant *stole* my purse.

(b) **Pilfer** means to steal petty articles. When he visited the stationery shop, he *pilfered* a few pencils.

(c) **Embezzle** means to appropriate fraudulently to oneself funds received and held in trust. The officer has been dismissed for *embezzling* Government funds.

(d) **Swindle** means to cheat grossly, commonly by false pretences. He *swindled* the innocent villagers by impersonating as a police officer.

326. Subsidy, indemnity, tribute, subvention, bounty, pension.

(a) **Subsidy.** A nation grants subsidy to an ally. The U.S.A. gave large amounts as *subsidy* to the Allied Powers. A nation may also grant a *subsidy* to its own citizens as a means of promoting the public welfare, as, a *subsidy* to a steamship company.

(b) **Indemnity** is a single separation demanded for a specific injury. At the end of the First World War

Germany was made to pay a huge *indemnity* to the Allies.

(c) **Tribute** may be expected indefinitely, it is money or other valuables paid by one state or ruler to another as an acknowledgement of submission or as the price of peace and protection, or by virtue of some treaty. During the British rule in India, the princes of the states had to pay *tribute* to the Viceroy.

(d) **Subvention** is especially applied to a grant of governmental aid to a literary or artistic enterprise. The Government of Pakistan has given *subvention* to the 'Writers Guild'.

(e) **Bounty** may be applied to almost any regular or stipulated allowance by a government to a citizen or citizens, as a *bounty* for enlisting in the army, a *bounty* for killing wolves, a sugar *bounty* to assist production.

(f) **Pension** is granted for something that has been done before. Every government servant gets a *pension* after retirement.

327. Suggestion, intimation, hint, insinuation, innuendo.

(a) **Suggestion** brings something before the mind less directly than by formal or explicit statement, as by a partial statement, an incidental allusion, as illustrating a question, or the like. Suggestion is often used of an unobtrusive statement of one's views o wishes to another, leaving consideration and any consequent action entirely to that person's judgement, and is hence, the most respectful way in which to convey one's views to a superior or a stranger. The secretary made some *suggestions* to the Minister.

(b) **Intimation** is a suggestion in brief utterance, or something by significant act, gesture, or token, or

one's meaning or wishes, in the latter case it is often the act of a superior. The District Magistrate has received an *intimation* from the Chief Secretary regarding this matter.

(c) **Hint** is still more limited in expression and more remote, and is always, covert, but frequently with good intent, as, give one a *hint* of danger or of opportunity.

(d) & (e) **Insinuation** and **innuendo** usually imply discredit, an insinuation is a covert or partly veiled injurious, utterance, an innuendo is commonly secret as well as sly, as if pointing, to something derogatory. His speech was full of *insinuations* His remarks about his colleagues are full of *innuendoes*.

328. Support, sustain, bear, maintain.

(a) & (b) **Support** and **sustain** alike signify to hold up or keep up, to prevent from falling or sinking, but sustain has a special sense of continuous exertion or strength, as when we speak of sustained endeavour or a sustained note, a flower is supported by the stem, or a temple roof by the arches, the foundations of a great building sustain an enormous pressure, to sustain life implies a greater exigency and need than to support life, to say one is sustained under affliction emphasised the severity of the trial and the completeness of the upholding more than if we say he is supported.

(c) **Bear** is the most general word, denoting all holding up or keeping up of an object, whether in rest or motion, it refers to something that is a tax upon strength or endurance, as, to *bear* a strain, to *bear* pain or grief.

(d) **Maintain** means to keep in a state of condition especially in an excellent and desirable condition, as to maintain health, reputation, position etc. Maintain is a word of more dignity than support, a

man *supports* his family, a state *maintains* an army or navy.

329. Suppose, conjecture, imagine, think.

(a) **Suppose** means temporarily to assume a thing as true, either with the expectation of finding it or for the purpose of ascertaining what would follow if it were so. I *suppose* he must have arrived by this time.

(b) **Conjecture** means to put together the nearest available materials for a provisional opinion, always with some expectation offending the facts to be conjectured. I *conjecture* that the servant has stolen the watch.

(c) **Imagine** means to form a mental image of something as existing, while its actual existence may be unknown, or even impossible. I could never *imagine* that he would stand first in the examination.

(d) **Think** means to hold as the result of thought what is admitted not to be matter of exact or certain knowledge, as I do not know, but I *think* this to be the fact.

330. Attentive, thoughtful, considerate

(a) **Attentive.** An attentive person waits upon another to supply what is needed or desired. He is very *attentive* to the needs of others.

(b) **Thoughtful** is one who provides in advance for needs and wishes not yet manifested. Being a *thoughtful* person he provided for his old age during his young days.

(c) **Considerate** is one who carefully spares another all that would harm, grieve or annoy. He is very *considerate* towards his subordinates.

331. Tool, instrument, implement, utensil.

(a) **Tool.** A tool is both contrived and used for extending

the force of an intelligent agent to something that is to be operated upon. The cobbler carried his *tools* in a bag.

(b) **Instrument** is anything through which power is applied and a result produced, in general usage, the word is of considerably wider meaning than tool, as, a piano is a musical instrument. Instruments is the word usually applied to tools used in scientific pursuits, as, we speak of a surgeon's or an optician's *instruments*.

(c) **Implement** is a mechanical agency considered with reference to some specific purpose to which it is adapted, as, an agricultural implement, implements of war. Implement is a less technical term than tool.

(d) **Utensil** is that which may be used for some special purpose, the word is especially applied to articles used for domestic or agricultural purpose, as kitchen *utensils*, farming *utensils*.

332. Vestige, trace.

Vestige. A **vestige** is always slight compared with that whose existence it recalls, as, scattered mounds containing human implements are vestiges of a former civilisation. A vestige is always a part of that which has passed away, a **trace** may be merely the mark it has made, or some slight evidence of its presence or of the effect it has produced, as, *traces* of game were observed by the hunter.

333. Commerce, trade, traffic.

(a) & (b) **Commerce** and **trade.** Commerce is the broadest and noblest term of this group. Trade may be local, commerce is always extended and is between members of distinct communities, states, or nations, as, foreign commerce, interstate commerce, foreign trade, domestic or home trade.

(c) **Traffic** is local, as between different parts of one city or between two or more cities. Trade may be largely by letter or telegram etc., traffic involves the actual passing to and fro of persons or commodities and may be applied directly to persons when considered as in some way a source of gain, as, the passenger traffic, of a railroad. Traffic always suggests stir and bustle, as, the din of traffic, one may say dull trade, but scarcely dull traffic.

334. Transient, transitory, temporary, ephemeral, fleeting, fugitive, evanescent.

(a) (b) & (c) **Transient, transitory, temporary.** A thing is transient which in fact is not lasting, a thing is transitory which by its very nature must soon pass away, a thing is temporary which is intended to last or be made use of but a little while, as, a transient joy, this transitory life, a temporary chairman.

(d) **Ephemeral** is that which is literally lasting for a day and is looked upon as at once slight and perishable. This word carries often a suggestion of contempt. With no solid qualities or worthy achievement a pretender may sometimes gain an *ephemeral* popularity.

(e) **Fleeting** is that which is viewed as in the act of passing swiftly by. The pleasures of life are *fleeting*.

(f) **Fugitive** is that which is eluding attempts to detain it. Youth is *fugitive*.

(g) **Evanescent** is that which is in the act of vanishing even which we gaze, as the hues of sunset.

335. Unity, union.

Unity is oneness, the state of existing as essentially one, especially of that which never has been divided or of that which cannot be conceived of as resolved into parts, as, the unity of the human soul. **Union** is a bringing together of things that have

been distinct, so they combine or coalesce to form a new whole, or the state or condition of things thus brought together in a union the separate individuality of the things united is never lost sight of, we speak of the union of the parts of a fractured bone.

336. Revere, reverence, venerate, adore.

(a) & (b) **Revere, reverence.** In the highest sense, to revere or reverence is to hold in mingled love and honour with something of sacred fear, to revere is a wholly spiritual act, to reverence is often, but not necessarily, to give outward expression to the reverential feeling, we revere or reverence the divine majesty. Revere is a stronger word than reverence or venerate. We revere God, we reverence the ancient sages.

(c) **Venerate** means to hold in exalted honour without fear, and is applied to objects less removed for ourselves than those we revere, being said especially of aged persons, of places or objects having sacred associations, and of abstractions, we *venerate* an aged friend or some great cause, as that of civil or religious liberty, we do not *venerate* God, but *revere* or *reverence* Him.

(d) **Adore** means to love and honour with intense devotion. We adore with a humble yet free outflowing of soul. The people of Pakistan *adored* Kh. Nazimuddin.

337. Venial, pardonable.

Venial is always understood as marking some fault comparatively slight or trivial. A venial offence is one readily overlooked, a **pardonable** offence requires more serious consideration, but on deliberation is found to be susceptible of pardon.

338. Oral, vocal, literal, verbal.

Oral signifies uttered through the mouth or by word of mouth, **vocal** signifies of or pertaining to the voice, uttered or modulated by the voice, and especially uttered with or sounding with full, resonant voice, **literal** signifies consisting of or expressed by letters, or according to the letter in the broader sense of the exact meaning or requirement of the words used, what is "the letter of the law" is its literal meaning without going behind what is expressed by the letters on the page. Thus oral applies to that which is given by spoken words in distinction from that which is written or printed, as oral tradition, an oral examination. By this rule we should in strictness speak of an oral contract or an oral message, but verbal contract and verbal message, as indicating that which is spoken rather than by written word, have become fixed in the language. A verbal translation may be oral or written, so that it is word for word, a literal translation follows the construction and idiom of the original as well as the words, thus a literal translation is more than one that is merely verbal, both verbal and literal are opposed to free. In the same sense, of attending to words only, we speak of verbal criticism, a verbal change. Vocal has primary reference to the human vocal sounds, vocal music, vocal may be applied within certain limits to the inarticulate sounds given forth by other animals than man, as, the woods were vocal with the songs of birds, oral is never applied.

339. Victory, conquest, triumph.

(a) **Victory** is the state resulting from the overcoming of an opponent or opponents in any contest, or from the overcoming of difficulties, obstacles, evils, etc, considered as opponents of enemies. In the latter sense any hard-won achievement,

advantage, or success may be termed a victory. Wellington won a great *victory* over Napoleon in the Battle of Waterloo.

(b) **Conquest.** In conquest there is implied a permanence of state that is not implied in victory. The first Battle of Panipat resulted in the *conquest* of India by Babur.

(c) **Triumph** originally denoting the public rejoicing in honour of a victory, has come to signify also an exultant, complete and glorious victory. The Second World War resulted in the *triumph* of the Allies.

340. Vigilant, watchful.

Vigilant and **Watchful** are almost exact equivalents but vigilant has somewhat more of sharp definiteness and some what more suggestion of volition, one may be habitually watchful, one is vigilant of set purpose and for direct cause. The dog is *watchful.* The watchman was *vigilant* the whole night.

341. Wit, humour.

(a) **Wit** is the quick perception of unusual or commonly unperceived analogies or relations between things apparently unrelated, it depends on the production of a diverting, entertaining, or merrymaking surprise. The analogies with which wit [illegible] often superficial or artificial, **humour** deals with real analogies of an amusing or entertaining kind, or with traits of character that are seen to have a comical side as soon as brought to view. Wit is keen, sudden, brief, and sometimes severe, humour is deep, thoughtful, sustained and kindly. Shakespeare's plays are full of *humour*. Eighteenth century poets were full of *wit*.

342. Work, labour, toil, drudgery.

(a) **Work** is the generic term for any continuous application of energy toward an end, work may be hard or easy. Every one in this world has to do some *work* for the other.

(b) **Labour** is hard and wearying work. He had to *labour* all his life to earn his living.

(c) **Toil** is straining and exhausting work. Writing of books is a painful *toil*.

(d) **Drudgery** is plodding, irksome, and often menial work Cleaning utensils and scrubbing the floor is a *drudgery*.

343. Road, path, highway, route, street, avenue, track, passage, pass.

(a) **Road** is a prepared way for travelling with horses and vehicles. In the villages of Pakistan there are not sufficient *roads*.

(b) **Path** is a way suitable to be traversed only by foot passengers or by animals. There is a *path* across the fields.

(c) **Highway** is a specific name for a road legally set apart for the public for ever, a highway may be over water as well as over land. The Grand Trunk road is the national *highway* of Pakistan.

(d) **Route** is a line of travel, and may be over many roads. By which *route* are you going to Dacca?

(e) **Street** is in some centre of habitation, as a city, town, or village, when it passes between the rows of dwellings, the country road becomes the village street. His house is situated in the next *street*.

(f) **Avenue** is a long, broad, and imposing or principal street. There is three *avenue* between the Gol Bagh and Government College Lahore.

(g) **Track** is a word of wide significance, we speak of a goat-track on a mountainside, a railroad track, race track, the track of a comet, on a travelled road, the line won by regular passing of hoofs and wheels is called the *track*.

(h) **Passage** is between any two objects of lines of enclosure. The two wings of the building are joined by a *passage*.

(i) **Pass** is commonly between two mountains. The Khyber *Pass* joins Afghanistan and Pakistan.

THE END

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